The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.96

August 5, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 80. 2 p.m. Humidity 80.

August 5 1913 Temperature 6 a.m. 78 p.m. 83 Humidity 95 81

2866 第四拾月大九 寅甲

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1914. 星期三 八月五日 光緒廿四年

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS $36 PER ANNUM.

THE WAR.

GERMAN FLEET ENTERS NORTH SEA.

REPORTED ANGLO-GERMAN NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

Earl Kitchener Recalled; May be Appointed Secretary for War.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Germany's Useless Threat.

August 3. 8 5 p.m.

In the House of Commons, after the adjournment, Sir Edward Grey recounted Germany's proposals to Belgium, the former threatening, in case of a refusal, to treat Belgium as an enemy—(Murmurs in the House).

Belgium answered that she was firmly resolved to maintain her neutrality and to repel aggression with all possible means—(Loud cheers).

Sir Edward Grey said that the Government was gravely considering the matter.

Germany's Threat to Belgium.

Aug. 4, 11.55 a.m.

Reuter's Agency states that Germany has sent a second ultimatum to Belgium, announcing that Germany is prepared to carry by force of arms the measures which she considers necessary.

Germans Invade Dutch Province.

London, Aug. 4. 12 55 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Brussels states that the Germans have invaded Dutch Limburg.

[Limburg is a territory on the Meuse, lying between the provinces of Liege and Brabant. In 1839 it was finally redivided, the lands to the west of the Meuse remaining with Belgium, whilst a long, narrow strip on the east side was constituted the Dutch province of Limburg. The capital of the Dutch province is Maestricht.]

LATER NEWS.

Aug. 4 5.30 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Brussels states that the neutrality of Belgium has not been violated; hence the state of siege at Antwerp has been raised.

The Cabinet has decided at present not to appeal for guarantees from the Powers.

Germany and Holland.

Reuter's correspondent at the Hague states that Germany has promised to respect the neutrality of Holland.

Reported Anglo-German Battle.

A report from South Shields states that heavy firing was heard off Flamborough. It is believed that a naval battle is proceeding.

The German Fleet.

The German Embassy denies the report that there has been an Anglo-German naval battle.

Telegrams from Copenhagen state that the whole German Fleet passed through the Kiel Canal and entered the North Sea.

The German Ambassador demanded his passports and left Paris last evening.

French Cabinet Changes.

The following changes in the French Cabinet are announced:—

M. Augagneur replaces M. Gauthier, who has resigned.

M. Doumergue becomes Foreign Minister.

M. Viviani retains the Premiership.

M. Sarrat becomes Minister of Instruction.

Earl Kitchener Recalled.

Earl Kitchener embarked at Dover yesterday for Egypt, but was recalled by telegram. He has landed and is on the way to London.

The *Daily Telegraph* says it is probable that Earl Kitchener will be appointed Secretary of State for War.

The Czar's Confidence.

The Czar, in a manifesto, says he is confident that Russia will rise like one man to repulse the insolent attack of Germany.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BROKEN OFF.

London, Aug. 4, 7.25 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that Anglo-German diplomatic relations have been broken off.

(*Correction*).

Aug. 4, 9.50 a.m.

In the message from Reuter's correspondent at Paris read "Franco German," not "Anglo-German."

British Readiness.

Aug. 4 10 55 p.m.

In the course of his speech, in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey said:—Mr Asquith and Mr. Churchill have no doubt whatever of the readiness and efficiency of the Forces. They were never at a higher mark than now—(Cheers). There never was a time when confidence was more justified in the power of the Government to protect our commerce and shores. From the suffering and misery entailed from war no country in Europe can escape; no neutrality will save us. The amount of damage which could be done by an enemy's ships to our trade is infinitesimal compared with the amount of harm which will be done by economic conditions. We are now free to face the situation, the consequences of which have yet to be unfolded.

German Ultimatum Rejected.

August 4 2 50 p.m.

It is officially announced that Belgium has rejected Germany's ultimatum, and that she will adopt all methods to defend her neutrality.

Mr. Burns Said to Have Resigned.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that Mr. John Burns, President of the Board of Trade, has resigned.

Mafeking Recalled.

The scenes in London last evening recalled the Mafeking demonstrations, except that the note was one of joyous defiance.

Processions went through the streets cheering and singing the "Marseillaise," shouting snatches of French and waving the British and French colours.

Their Majesties the King and Queen, with the Prince of Wales, appeared on the balcony at Buckingham Palace and were given an ovation.

There was great enthusiasm in the music halls.

Against the War.

In the House of Commons, the Renwalds, Mr. P. E. Morrell (M.P. for Burnley) J. C. Wedgwood (M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme) Harvey, J. Keir Hardie (M.P. for Merthyr Tydvil), and A.A. Ponsonby (M.P. for Stirling) protested against the war.

Mr. Balfour appealed for the closure of an imminent debate.

Mr. Lloyd George said he proposed to take steps to enable trade to be continued, whatever happened.

No Fear.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne stated that, after Sir Edward Grey's speech, showing such courage, we need have no fear regarding the Government's action.

Invasion Denied.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says it is denied that Limburg has been invaded. The German Minister has promised to respect the neutrality of Holland.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S SPEECH.

FULL TEXT OF HIS DECLARATION.

Below we give the full text of Sir Edward Grey's speech, a condensation of which we published yesterday morning:—

Sir Edward Grey, who was loudly cheered, said:—Last week I stated we were working for peace; not only for Great Britain but to preserve the peace of Europe. Events to-day move so rapidly that it is exceedingly difficult to state the actual position of affairs. It is clear that the peace of Europe cannot be preserved. Russia and Germany have declared war upon each other.

Before giving the position of the Government, I would like to clear the ground, so that the House may realise exactly under what obligations the Government, or House, is in coming to a decision.

I do say, very shortly, that we have persistently worked with all the earnestness in our power to preserve peace—(Cheers). The House may be satisfied on that point. Through the Balkan crisis we worked for peace; cooperation of the great Powers was successful then. It is true that some of the Powers had great difficulty in adjusting their points of view and it took much time, labour and discussion before they could settle their differences. But peace was secured. Because peace was their main object, they were willing to give their time and trouble rather than accentuate their differences.

In the present crisis, unhappily, it has not been possible to secure the peace of Europe, because there has been little time and because there has been a disposition in some quarters to force things rapidly to an issue, to the great risk of peace; and the result is that we now know that the policy of peace, so far as Great Britain and the Powers generally are concerned, has failed. I do not desire to dwell thereon or to say where the blame seems to lie, because I would like the House to approach the crisis from the point of view of British interests, and British honour—(loud cheers)—and British obligations—(renewed cheers) free from all passion.—(Cheers). As to why it has not been preserved, we shall publish papers as soon as we can regarding what took place last week, when we were working towards peace, and when those papers have been published I have no doubt that they will make it clear how strenuous, genuine and whole-hearted our own efforts for peace were.—(Cheers). And they will enable the people to form their own judgment as to the forces operating against peace.

I come now to the question of British obligations. I have assured this House, and the Prime Minister has assured the House, that if any crisis arose we would come before the Commons and be able to say that it was free to decide what the British attitude should be—(hear, hear)—that we would have no secret engagement.—(Cheers).

"There had been in Europe two diplomatic groups, the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente. The latter was not an alliance, it was a diplomatic group. The House will remember that in 1908 there was a crisis originating in connection with the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Russian Minister happened to come to London, and I told him definitely that, it being a Balkan affair, I did not consider that public opinion would justify us in promising anything. More was never asked, more was never given, and more was never promised, and up till yesterday we had given no promise of more than diplomatic support.

I must make this question of obligation clear to the House, and I must go back to the Moroccan crisis of 1906. The time of the Algeciras Conference was a very difficult time for the Government, as a General Election was in progress. I was asked whether, if that crisis developed into war between France and Germany, we would give armed support. I said I could promise nothing to any foreign Power unless I was subsequently to receive the whole-hearted support of public opinion here when the occasion arose—(Ministerial cheers). I said that in my opinion if war was forced upon France on the question of Morocco, which had just been the subject of agreement between Britain and France, public opinion in Britain would have rallied to the support of France—(Cheers).

"I made no promise and used no threat, but expressed that opinion, and the position was accepted by the French Government. But they said at the time: "If you think it possible that public opinion in Great Britain might, when a sudden crisis arose, justify you in giving France your armed support, which you cannot promise in advance, unless between Military and Naval experts some conversations have taken place, you will not be able to give that support, even if you wish, when the time comes." There was force in that, and I agreed to it, and authorised those conversations to take place, but on the distinct understanding that nothing that passed between the experts should bind either Government.

"The Agadir crisis came, and throughout that I took precisely the same line as in 1906. Subsequently, in 1912, it was decided that we ought to have a definite understanding in writing that these conversations were not binding on either Government, and on the 22nd November I wrote a letter to the French Ambassador and received from him a reply. That letter will be shown to the public now as a record that whatever took place between the Military and Naval experts, they were not binding engagements on the Government. The situation in the present crisis is not precisely the same as in the Morocco question. The latter was primarily a dispute which concerned France. It was a dispute which was fastened upon France out of an agreement existing between us and France under which we engaged to give France diplomatic support, and there is no doubt that we were pledged to nothing but diplomatic support. The present crisis originated differently. It has not originated with regard to Morocco; it has not originated as regards anything about which we have a special agreement with France, and it has not originated with anything primarily concerning France. It originated in the dispute between Austria and Servia, and no Government and no country had a less desire to be involved in a war or dispute with Austria than the Government and country of France (Loud cheers). They became involved because of their obligation and honour (Cheers) under a definite alliance with Russia. That obligation cannot apply in the same way to us. We are not parties to the Franco-Russian alliance; we do not even know the terms of the alliance.

Now I come to what we think the situation requires. We have had many years of long-standing friendship with France (Cheers). I remember well, when the agreement was made, the warm and cordial feeling resulting from the fact that these two nations had cleared away their perpetual differences and become friends. And it has been a friendship between two nations (Cheers) ratified by the nations. How far does that friendship entail obligation? Let every man look into his own heart and his own feelings and construe the extent of the obligation to himself (Cheers).

Speaking for myself, I may say that the French Fleet is now in the Mediterranean and that the northern and western coasts of France are absolutely undefended. With the French Fleet concentrated in the Mediterranean the situation is very different from what it used to be before the friendship which grew between the two countries gave them a sense of security. My own feeling is that if a foreign fleet, engaged in a war which France had not sought and in which she was not the aggressor, came down the English Channel and bombarded and battered the undefended coasts of France, we could not stand aside (Loud and prolonged cheers) with the thing going on practically within sight of our eyes, with our arms folded, looking on dispassionately and doing nothing. And I believe that to be the feeling of this country (Cheers). There are times when one's own individual feeling makes one feel that if the circumstances actually did arise it would be a feeling which would spread with irresistible force to others in face of the thing which is happening. But I want to look at the thing also without sentiment—from the point of view of British interests. It is on this that I am going to base and justify what I am presently going to say to the House. If we say nothing at this moment what is France to do with her fleet in the Mediterranean? She leaves it there with no statement from us as to what we shall do. She sees her northern and western coasts absolutely undefended and at the mercy of the German Fleet coming down the Channel, to do as it pleases in a war which is a war of life and death to her. We say nothing, it may be, and the French fleet is withdrawn from the Mediterranean. We are in the presence of a European conflagration. Can anybody set the limits to the consequences which may arise out of it? Just assume it—say that we stand aside in an attitude of neutrality saying, "No, we cannot engage to help either party in this conflict," and let us suppose that the French fleet is withdrawn from the Mediterranean. Let us assume that out of that come consequences unforeseen which make it necessary, at a sudden moment, that in defence of vital British interests we should go to war, and let us assume, what is quite possible, that Italy, which is now neutral and legitimately consulting her own interests, may depart from her attitude of neutrality at a time when we are forced to fight ourselves. What would be the position in the Mediterranean then? It might be that these consequences would be forced upon us at some critical moment when the trade routes of the Mediterranean might be vital to this country. (Cheers.) Nobody can say that, in the course of the next few weeks, there is any particular trade route, the opening of which might not be vital to this country. What is our position then? We have not kept in the Mediterranean a fleet which is equal to deal alone with a combination of other fleets there. That would be the very moment when we could not detach more ships for the Mediterranean and we might have exposed this country, through our negative attitude at the present moment, to a most appalling risk. (Cheers) I say that from the point of view of British interests. Well, we felt strongly that France was entitled to know at once (Loud Cheers) whether or not in the event of an attack upon her unprotected northern and western coasts she could depend upon British support. Under these compelling circumstances, yesterday afternoon, I gave the French Ambassador the following statement:—

I am authorised to give the assurance that if the German Fleet comes into the Channel, or through the North Sea, to undertake hostile operations against the French coasts and shipping, the British Fleet will give all the protection in its power. (Loud cheers) This assurance is subject to the support of Parliament, and must not be taken as binding upon the Government until the contingency of action by the German Fleet takes place.

(*Continued on page 5.*)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

It is reported that heavy firing has been heard off Flamborough.

Sir Edward Grey says our Forces were never at a higher mark than they now are.

It is reported from Paris that Franco-German diplomatic relations have been broken off.

It is reported from Brussels that Germany has invaded Dutch Limburg.

Earl Kitchener, after embarking at Dover, was recalled; it is said he may be Secretary for War.

The Belgian Cabinet has decided not to appeal at present for guarantees from the Powers.

The German Embassy denies the report that there has been an Anglo-German naval battle.

The neutrality of Belgium has not been violated; hence the state of siege at Antwerp has been raised.

Copenhagen telegrams state that the whole German Fleet has passed through the Kiel canal into the North Sea.

To the German proposals, Belgium has answered that she is firmly resolved to repel aggression by all possible means.

The Czar, in a manifesto, says he is confident that Russia will rise like one man to repulse the insolent attack of Germany.

NEWS.

Commercial news will be found on page 9 of this issue.

"Jottings by the Way," appear on page 4 to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2 and log book on page 6.

General news and an article on financial questions in China appear on page 3.

Mr. K. H. Chen, a delegate to the International Railway Conference, is in Hongkong at present.

An interesting letter protesting against attempts at inflating the prices of foodstuffs appears elsewhere.

Some interesting facts concerning attempts to raise prices of food in Hongkong will be found on page 5.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Saturday August 22.

H.K. and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shareholders' Meeting, City Hall—noon.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

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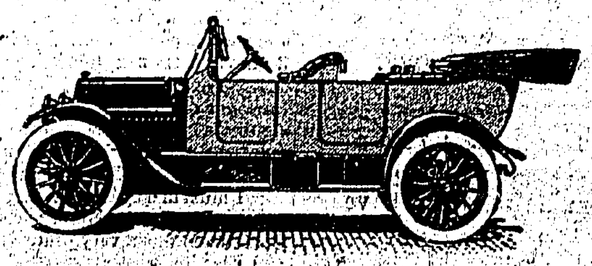

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

China Mail.

England and the War.

Though it is not, so far, officially announced that Great Britain is actively engaged in the war, the signs and portents are such that she will be so engaged in a very short space of time. It is officially announced that the British Army will be mobilised at midnight to-night, and though that in itself is not tantamount to a declaration of war, it is, nevertheless, an indication that we are prepared for any emergency that might unexpectedly arise. Such an emergency will arise if the neutrality of Belgium or Holland—(which is threatened by Germany at present) is infringed. Britain cannot and will not remain inactive in such circumstances, nor shall she remain inactive if any part of the North Sea, the English Channel be made the venue of warfare or if any coast town in Northern France be attacked. It is manifest, therefore, that at any moment we may enter into the conflict—and we shall do so with heart and soul. There is no use of mincing matters now, for Great Britain, once engaged in warfare, will assert her might in every direction where the necessity may arise.

South China Morning Post.

Belgium and Italy.

In arriving at her decision, Italy was undoubtedly moved by the recent incidents in Albania which were so acute as to seriously threaten the good relations between Austria-Hungary and her Italian ally, but the prime mover in her recent declaration must be the assistance given her by France in 1859 when the French troops were no small factor in expelling the Austrians from Italy,—services which were recognised by the voluntary session to France of Savoy, Nice and Corsica, the people having voted for the change by universal suffrage. Remembering the help Napoleon III rendered when Austria declared war over Sardinia against the few scattered states which subsequently became the Kingdom of Italy, it is not unreasonable to suppose that, given the choice, Italy would prefer to throw her lot in with Latins to whom she is indebted rather than with the Teutons whose yoke so much blood was spilt to cast off.

Daily Press.

Sir Edward Grey's Statement.

Sir Edward Grey's lucid statement sets at rest all doubts as to what part England is to play in the War in Europe. The fact cannot be too strongly emphasised that at present England is not at war with Germany or any other Power. Her forces are now mobilised and she is ready for war, but Sir Edward Grey makes it clear that she will remain merely a spectator of events so long as neither French shipping nor the Northern coasts of France are attacked by Germany and so long as Germany respects the independence of Belgium who has declared her neutrality. These do not seem onerous or vexatious conditions, and though Germany appears at present indisposed to give a pledge that her forces will not break into Belgium, we may not unreasonably conclude from her willingness to restore the integrity of Belgium after the war, if she invades that Kingdom, that the German Government will do its utmost to avoid moving troops through Belgian territory now that it is definitely known that this will most certainly bring about the immediate intervention of the British forces. Attacked by Russia on her Eastern boundary and by France on the West, Germany might well desire not to add to the number of her adversaries.

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GENERAL NEWS.

"Whirlwind Suffrage Tour."

Washington, Pa., June 27.—The cause of woman's suffrage in Washington county is not being held back by the summer weather, in fact, it seems to be prospering. The women of the county who favour equal franchise have decided on the summer season for organization plans and are making much progress under the leadership of Dr. Louisa Lyle, founder of the Equal Franchise Association of Washington and the mother of the suffrage movement in this county. Among other things for the latter part of this month, Doctor Lyle has planned an automobile campaigning trip through the county. On this whirlwind trip she will be accompanied by Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, state president of the suffrage association. Doctor Lyle plans to complete organizations in several towns of the county where the work has been started and where meetings will be held this month by Mrs. Roessing.

Action Against an M.P.

At the Bristol Assizes last month the hearing was concluded of a slander action brought against Mr. R. C. Lambert, M.P. for the Cricklade Division of Wilts, by Messrs. G. and H. Wilson, farmers. The action arose out of a speech by Mr. Lambert in August last in which he said that the plaintiffs' father bought up farms in order to turn them into great sheep runs, and left two sons, the plaintiffs, who were still carrying on the same operation. The jury found that the defendant's words were not true, but that they were not calculated to bring the plaintiffs into contempt. Judgment was given for the defendant with costs, except that the costs of the plea of justification should be paid by the defendant to the plaintiffs.

Aged Woman Sentenced to Death.

Eliza Reeves, 72, was charged at the Chester Assizes with the murder of her husband, William Reeves, farmer, of Chelford, Cheshire. The man was found lying dead in the farmyard. A blood-stained axe and knife were found in the house. When charged with the murder the prisoner said:—"It is all through that old Robinson. He said he loved her, and he kept on saying it, and I lost control over myself." The jury found the prisoner Guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy, and she was sentenced to death.

Dockyard Fire.

A fire occurred recently in Devonport Dockyard and caused the destruction of valuable drawings of ships under construction and projected. The outbreak occurred about half-past 7 o'clock in the mould loft, a building about 75 yards in length in which the work of laying out the designs of new vessels is carried on. Two hours elapsed before the fire was got under, and in the meantime the upper floor of the mould loft was burnt out and the roof fell in.

Omnibus Interpreters.

About a dozen men are being trained at the London General Omnibus Company's school, Millman-street, Chelsea, in order that they may be placed on duty at busy London centres as interpreters for foreign visitors. They will wear a distinctive uniform and probably a badge indicating in what languages they are prepared to answer questions. The languages will include French, German, Italian, Spanish, Danish, Norwegian, Russian, Polish, and Arabic.

Syrian Bishop's Difficulties.

Bishop Marsh Edwards, described as a clerk in Holy orders, of the Chantrey, Guildford, appeared for public examination at the Guildford Bankruptcy Court recently. The debtor stated that he was ordained in the Anglican Church in 1890. In 1903 he joined the Syrian Orthodox Church of Antioch, of which he was a Bishop. His liabilities were £485 and assets nil. He attributed his failure principally to the loss of £500 through befriending a stranger and to difficulties with money lenders. The examination was adjourned.

FINANCIAL QUESTIONS IN CHINA.

International Jealousies.

The Peking correspondent of the *Post*, writing on June 1, states: On March 25 of this year the Chinese Government formally submitted to the bankers a proposal that £1,000,000 of the £2,000,000 set aside for the reorganisation of the Salt Gabelle should be applied instead to the redemption of provincial notes in Kwangtung. The Quintuple Banks at first refused to entertain this proposal, but on reconsideration came to the decision it was a reasonable one. Conditions were submitted to the Chinese Government, and accepted. The bankers' proposals included a foreign inspector and two foreign cashiers, acceptable to them, to be appointed by the Chinese Government to supervise the actual work of redemption. The Chinese Government thereupon selected Mr. Boyd, a British broker at Shanghai, as inspector, and formally submitted this nomination to the bankers, after first consulting certain of them informally to ascertain whether he would be acceptable. His nomination was rejected by the French, the Russian, and the Japanese banks on the ground that he was not an expert. The Chinese Government then suggested that he should be appointed one of the cashiers, and nominated Dr. Arnhold as the inspector. Dr. Arnhold is a director of the Reichsbank, and was engaged as Banking Adviser to the Chinese Government last year. If an expert was required there could be no question as to his qualifications for the post.

At the first meeting of the bankers to consider his appointment all but the Russian representative agreed that Dr. Arnhold was in every way suitable for the position. The Russian Agent, however, demanded that M. Mazot, a Frenchman, who was recently appointed Adviser to the Minister of Finance, should be appointed. On the following day the representative of the French Bank announced that he had been instructed by his Legation not to agree to any proposal that did not include the appointment of a Frenchman, and all went to be understood, if he did not actually say so, that M. Mazot must be substituted for Dr. Arnhold. The German Legation had had nothing whatever to do with the selection of Dr. Arnhold. It was, in fact, perfectly willing to accept Mr. Boyd, the original nominee of the Chinese. But naturally, when it was suggested that a German would be unsuitable for the post, and only a Frenchman could undertake the work, it was decided to oppose M. Mazot's nomination.

As matters now stand, the German Legation and Bank will support the nomination of any suitable foreigner who is not a Frenchman. There is no desire or intention to insist upon the appointment of Dr. Arnhold. Indeed, in German official circles it is felt that he is too good a man for the post, and that it would be a mistake to select a man of his knowledge and experience for purely local work. I think it is safe to say that in this matter British sympathy is entirely with the Germans. They have behaved perfectly reasonably throughout, and it is only when the French Minister has chosen deliberately to throw down the gauntlet to them that they have declined to submit to his dictation.

British Prestige Endangered.

Repeated incidents of this kind are causing intense ill-feeling between the French and other Legations. The Chinese have lately been doing their best to conciliate the French, and they are completely bewildered by the truculent attitude of the French Minister. The latter's stock argument is that France supplied most of the Quintuple Loan, and French interests, therefore, must be recognised as predominant. In this particular case it happens that the interests chiefly involved are British. Neither the French nor the Germans are greatly interested in the financial situation in Canton. The British by virtue of their enormous interests at Hongkong are greatly concerned to see the finances of the province placed upon a satisfactory footing. While the controversy lasts China is being mulcted in a sum of about £10,000 a week in interest upon money which she cannot turn to any account.

The only way to end this senseless wrangling over advisorships is for the British Government to adopt a much firmer and more definite policy. It is difficult to believe that in the matter of the Kwangtung Currency M. Conty, the French Minister, is acting in accordance with instructions from Paris, for the French Government would scarcely adopt such a strong line without consulting the British Foreign Office. The general belief locally is that the French Minister is attempting to make a diplomatic reputation by humiliating the Germans upon every possible occasion, and if Great Britain is going to be a party to such a policy it would be better to dissolve the Quintuple Group at once. But under present conditions British and German financial interests in China are identical, whereas it is almost impossible to reconcile British interests with those of Russia and France.

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"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

博而無并繪異會事聞要訪採大正論言理宗報本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1914.

THE LIKIN QUESTION.

Periodically we hear of the intention of the Chinese authorities to abolish the vexatious likin system of taxation, which has come in for much condemnation from both Chinese and foreign observers who are competent to judge of its baneful results. In all the suggestions put forward it is realised that the sweeping away of this form of revenue-collection must be preceded by the discovery of some other source of funds, and the plan which finds most favour is a stipulated increase in the country's import duty. This, of course, within certain limits, is permitted by China's Treaties with foreign Powers, but, while that is the case, there are other difficulties in the way of putting the abolition scheme into operation. Some of these have recently been raised in official circles in Peking, and may with advantage be noted.

It appears that the President has been giving the question his consideration, for he is stated to have submitted to the Financial Commission, for consideration and report, a series of questions dealing with certain aspects of the matter which will require adjustment before the abolition of likin can be taken in hand. One of the points he raises touches on the fact that likin in several of the Provinces has been pledged to foreign Powers as security against the payment of outstanding loans, and he very pertinently asks what security can be offered in lieu thereof. That is a feature upon which we have already commented in the past and the problem which it implies is by no means the least with which the Government is faced in attempting to attain the ends aimed at. Another issue brought to notice by the President shows how complex the whole problem is. Under what he terms the defective system of collection—"corruptive" would probably be a better adjective—he suggests that it is impossible to get at the correct receipts from likin, "especially since the books do not, as we are fully aware, show the amounts actually paid by the merchants." And if this is the case, as most assuredly it is, how is it possible to compute the income so as to gauge the extent of the required increase in import duties, or to discover what degree of compensation shall be paid to the Provinces whose principal income is likin?

From these two points it will be seen that the problem is not one which is easy of solution. Yet it loudly calls for statesmanlike treatment. How the present system—by which the tax is far from uniform in its incidence in the various Provinces—operates in restraint of trade, is well known. Every likin barrier involves delay, vexation and, of course, payment. In the interests of China herself, no less than in the interests of foreign trade, the whole system should either be swept away or else placed on a sound footing. But we suppose there will be much further talk and "consideration" ere the true and lasting remedy is applied.

Dear Food.

In the war telegrams which came to hand yesterday was one which is worthy of more than passing notice. It stated that stringent punishment is to be imposed in Paris on any attempt at profit-making by raising the prices of necessaries. That reflects a very wise and commendable decision on the part of the French authorities, for it is a cruel fact that there are always to be found, in every land, those who are only all too eager to snatch an opportunity, such as is provided in time of war, to fleece the public for their own private gain. The horrors of war are bad enough without having added to them the unnecessary enhancement in the price of food, but greed and avarice are too firmly rooted in some people to take any account of considerations of that kind.

Hongkong Suffers.

We all know that war—especially when it is widespread and prolonged—always tends to high cost of living. That is one of the bitter consequences which cannot be avoided; it is part of the heavy burden which has to be borne. But there is a wide difference between high prices dictated by necessity and high prices which spring purely from the efforts of selfish traders to make money at the expense of others. Hongkong is having a taste of the latter development just now, and we are glad to notice that at least one wholesale firm—the Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Milk Company—is exposing some of the guilty ones. The Government has a duty in this matter also, and we have every confidence in its good offices to take the question in hand in due and proper course.

The New Chinese Boy.

War ardour seems to have attacked the souls of some of the younger Chinese of the Colony, if a little ceremony which we watched in Ice House Street last night be any criterion. About a dozen of our newsboys, relieved from duty, were seeking relaxation after the labours of the day by doing a little drill. We did not discover who was the instructor because everybody appeared to give orders simultaneously; but the little innocents had drawn themselves up in single file and—all shouting in chorus: "Quick march; quick march," went up the hill—in the direction of the police station!

Credit or Disgrace?

We cannot believe that their march was dictated by any hostile feelings against the police, albeit some of them, unless they were born superior to human weaknesses, may well feel that they owe one or two members of the force a grudge. No; we prefer to believe that this is part of China's last word on the old controversy as to whether soldiering was a credit or a disgrace to a man. For centuries enough our neighbours believed that they had touched thereabouts the lowest trend of the social ladder when they had given themselves up to military service. Then, when revolutionary ideas began to spread, they were not so sure that there might not be, after all, some credit in offering one's services to one's country; and now, all doubt has disappeared, and the Chinese as a whole, from the student to the coolie—and the newsboy—are convinced that to make war in a good cause is meritorious.

Copra Exports.

During 1913, 171,867 piculs of copra were exported from Johore State as compared with 136,952 in 1912. This amount, roughly 10,000 tons, is a little more than one-seventh of the total quantity shipped from Singapore during the year (67,944 tons). The chief market for copra is the Continent of Europe, which took 61,100 tons of the total shipped from Singapore in 1913. The price, which ranged from $10.50 to $11 per picul in 1912, gradually rose in 1913, and was about $13 during the last four months of the year. Of the total export from the State, one half was shipped at Muar.

DAY BY DAY.

WAR, WAR IS STILL THE CRY—"WAR EVEN TO THE KNIFE"—Byron.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 82; clear.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 75; fog.

The Mails.

American Mail.—Due per s.s. Prinz Waldemar to-morrow.

Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Yingchow to-morrow.

Australian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Aldenham to-day at 10 a.m.

Canadian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Tacoma Maru to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 30 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 30 published.

Money Stolen.

Leon Cunia, of 2, Pottinger Street, has reported to the police that some person has stolen from his house Marks 680.

No Deferred Telegrams.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company notifies that until further notice telegrams cannot be accepted at deferred rates.

Pigdealer Robbed.

A Chinese pigdealer has reported to the police that some person has stolen from a basket in his house at 225, Portland Street, $150 in money.

Fell from a Bridge.

A serving girl who fell from a bridge connecting the kitchen with the second floor of 70, Caine Road, has been sent to the hospital for her injuries to be attended to.

Overdose of Opium.

The body of a Chinese, age 35 years, has been sent to the mortuary. It is stated that the man died through an overdose of opium. He was a salesman in the Wing On store.

Prayers for Peace.

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 6th, 7th and 8th instant, immediately after the 7.30 a.m. Mass in the Catholic Cathedral there will be Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament preceded by the Litany of the Saints, for the Restoration of Peace.

Antiquated Arms.

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, a junk master, who was found to be in possession of four antiquated muzzle-loading rifles, some rusty swords and home-made bullets, was fined for having arms and ammunition on board his craft without having the permission of the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Constable's Funeral.

The funeral of Police Constable Miller took place at Happy Valley, yesterday evening. Mr. King, Deputy Superintendent of Police (representing the Captain Superintendent), Chief Inspector Gourley, Inspectors Fenton, Withers, Kent and sixty European members of the force, being in attendance. The service was conducted by the Rev. Copley Moyle. The floral tributes were numerous.

To Scare the Pirates.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of two Winchester rifles and a quantity of ammunition, this morning, at the Police Court, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne. The defendant had arrived in the Colony on board the s.s. Empire from Australia, and explained that he had purchased the rifles because the part to which he was going was infested with pirates. A fine of one hundred dollars was imposed and an order made for the forfeiture of the arms and ammunition.

Industrial Co-partnerships.

Following some remarks made the other day on industrial co-partnerships, a correspondent sends the Times a pamphlet by Mr. George Thomson, of the firm of William Thomson and sons, Woolspinners, Huddersfield. This firm has an ideal system of co-partnership based on Ruskin's industrial ideals, and a balance sheet of the concern shows that it is conducted honourably and wisely, and that it prospers. There are a number of such firms in Great Britain but their aggregate is small relatively to the magnitude of the capital and labour employed in that country.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

Sir Edward Grey's speech makes no mention of the fact that the *Daily Mail's* war leader to-day is safe to begin—"We are making history very fast these days." But perhaps Sir Edward had no time to waste in stating the obvious.

* * *

Mr. Lloyd George announced yesterday that the Bank Holiday would be extended over three days. We are credibly informed that, even had the Chancellor not uttered that statement, quite a number of persons were prepared to make the extension unasked—as in former years.

* * *

"Mr. Hsu has been appointed manager of the Wuchang Model Factory, and has arranged to expand," says a contemporary. When this comes off, Mr. Hsu ought to charge gate-money; thousands of people would willingly pay a good sum to see him do it.

* * *

From the *Times* Agony Column.—"For the Union Journalist, forced by stress of circumstances to prostitute his talent in Radical journalism, seeks relief from uncongenial surroundings. Would some sympathiser enable him to escape from his bondage by placing him in a position to devote his abilities as a free man to the furtherance of the Unionist cause?" Here's a chance. Don't all speak at once. If the advertiser likes to apply at this office he can have a job—selling *Telegraphs* Genius such as his ought not to go unrecognised.

* * *

Says an American paper:—"Admiral Farragut was born on the day after the 4th of July, 1801." Very likely; and diplomatic relations were broken off between Germany and France on the day after the 3rd of August, 1914.

* * *

"Even the *Times* and the *Daily Mail*," said a Reuter wire on Saturday. Well; the *Times* has brought this kind of thing on itself.

* * *

Good luck to the healthy, irresponsible English schoolboy. We have just seen a letter from a kiddie at Home to his father in Hongkong which announces, with all becoming solemnity, that his brother—"broke the dining room window the other day. We have had it mended. I am making a fine new catapult." The outlook for the glaziers in that quarter would appear to be quite a bright one.

* * *

"This beach is long enough for thousands to plunge into," observes a contemporary. We take it that sand-baths are to be the new craze.

* * *

A gentleman passing through Hongkong, who was being interviewed the other day, remarked, "I talk about what I see; what I smell." We advise him not to do it here too much. That sort of thing is an awfully sore point with the Sanitary Board.

* * *

We understand that there is no truth in the rumour that on account of the war in Europe payment of chits can no longer be demanded in Hongkong.

Clyde Output.

The output of the Clyde shipbuilding yards during June amounted to 75,000 tons, which is the largest monthly total recorded this year. It is stated that the total for the month of June has only once before been exceeded—in 1906. The figures raise the aggregate for the first half of the year to 275,000 tons, or 75,000 tons below that for the corresponding period of last year.

Greenwich Steamboat Service Discontinued.

The City Steamboat Company announces that its steamboat service hitherto maintained between London and Greenwich has been abandoned. It is explained that this course has been forced upon the company by the heavy charges made by the London County Council for the use of its piers. The steamers taken off the Greenwich service have been put into the Kew service.

SIR EDWARD GREY.

The Man of the Moment.

Mr. James Douglas contributes to the *Morning Leader* a very readable sketch of the character of Sir Edward Grey, which we reproduce below:—

If any other statesman had turned a war dance into a dream of peace he would have been acclaimed as a master of tactics. If any other Parliamentarian had transformed a Dreadnought into an olive branch he would have been hailed as a lord of finesse. But Sir Edward Grey is above and beyond and outside the tests we apply to ordinary politicians. He is the Bayard and Aristides of Westminster. Nobody imputes base motives to him. He is not even given the benefit of the doubt, for in his case there is not a ghost of doubt. His utter sincerity, his absolute single-mindedness, his crystalline simplicity are articles of faith. The most cynical tongue is silent in his presence. The most inveterate sceptic takes his integrity for granted. His plain honesty is by common consent placed outside polemics. We do not argue about it even in our thoughts. It is a bedrock fact. We know that two and two are four, and we know that Sir Edward Grey is incapable of casuistry, sophistry, expediency, and of all the elasticities of opportunism.

It is not easy to analyse the qualities which have produced this frame of mind in the English people without distinction of party. It is an atmosphere. We feel it is there although we cannot define it. Probably the Athenians could not have explained why they conferred upon Aristides the appellation of the Just. During the performances of a tragedy of Aeschylus an actor spoke of moral goodness, and instinctively the eyes of the audience were all turned from the actor to Aristides. It is the same instinct that impels the English people to put Sir Edward Grey on a pinnacle apart from all other statesmen. And the instinct is the same as the instinct which made all men confide in the late Duke of Devonshire. Indeed, Sir Edward Grey wears the mantle of that mysterious statesman who was universally trusted without lifting his little finger to ask for trust.

A Second Devonshire.

If we try to explore the enigma we find ourselves at a loss to find a clue to the process which built up the moral power of these two men. What secret did they possess which other men lacked? It is hard to say. It is easier to discover the qualities which are found wanting in their equipment. In the first place, they are both amazingly unconscious of their own virtue. Grey, like Devonshire, is never self-consciously righteous. He is himself without effort. His isolation is supremely natural. He does not withdraw ostentatiously from the dust and heat of party strife. He moves through the fray unaffected and undeflected, "self schooled, self-scanned, self-honoured, self-secure." We feel that he simplifies life and conduct by some inner energy that is not touched by circumstance. His power to solitude is quite spontaneous. He does not feel the need of popularity. He forgets the machinery of politics. Yet his detachment is never tainted with idolence. He has no contempt in his nature. His calm reticence never suggests moral or intellectual superiority. There is no braggadocio in his imperturbable reserve. He is undogmatic. He is neither persuasive nor dictatorial. He is steadfast rather than stiff, serene rather than obstinate. His inflexibility never rasps and grides into a bad temper's care-a-damativeness. We feel that he could go into the wilderness at any moment without nursing a rancor or cherishing a resentment. Yet his mask of equable equanimity is not indifference or lethargy. We know he cares.

A Veiled Prophet.

But what is the core of his character? Men speak of him as a veiled prophet, as a mystery man, as a riddle, simply because his influence is inexplicable. They search in vain for past achievements. What has he ever done or said that has lifted him so high above more brilliant and more laborious minds? He has never been accused of epigram or convicted of wit. Nobody has ever charged him with cleverness. His eloquence is bare and austere to the point of dulness. His speeches might have been spoken by any hack. His oratory is utterly mediocre. In fifty years the historian will ransack his public utterances in vain for any clue to his prestige. He will be baffled by apparent platitudes and obvious truisms. He will be bewildered by the resolute mediocrity of the thought and the unbroken drabness of the expression. He will strive vainly to pluck the heart out of the mystery of the Grey legend.

But the explanation is not recondite, after all. When Byron was asked to explain why his marriage was a failure, he said that explanation was so simple that it could never be understood. The secret of Sir Edward Grey is not a secret at all. His character is just the English character in its most characteristic form. What is the English character? It is simplicity. Its noblest expression is the Bible. Its homeliest expression is Dickens. The English care more for simplicity than for anything else. They distrust mental subtlety and intellectual agility. Men like Cobden and Bright, Devonshire and Grey, appeal to them more profoundly than a Disraeli or a Rosebery, a Balfour or a Chamberlain. They admire their men of genius, but they trust their men of character. They will follow genius very far, but in their heart of hearts they repose on character that is unalloyed with ambition or cleverness.

Not a Cynic.

It is sometimes said in jest that Sir Edward Grey would rather fish than rule. But his readiness to exchange the sceptre of power for the delights of fly-fishing is at the very root of his character. It is good for the community that there should be statesmen who can be as happy on the shelf as off it. Cincinnatus is worth a horde of hungry "careerists." Sir Edward Grey is the Cincinnatus of politics. All men know that duty in him is a more devouring passion than ambition, and that he could turn without a sigh to his rod or his tennis racket. In an age of self-advertisement his shyness and his uncalculated modesty are more precious than rubies. He has no love for the hurly-burly of the platform or the plaudits of the forum. He did not go to the Albert Hall with the rest of the Cabinet. He has a horror of notoriety. He scarcely ever uses the first personal pronoun. He is not afraid to strip his words of every vestige of humour. In manner he is a Wykehamist. That is to say, he has no manner and no mannerisms. He has no gift of invective. He never hurts. He hardly ever hits. Even his enemies are friendly. He takes the sting out of antagonism.

And the odd thing is that his reputation is European as well as insular. Foreigners feel his character even as we do. They do not smell the sickly odour of cant in his advocacy of arbitration, although he stands silhouetted against armaments, a messenger of peace clothed with the panoply of war. Nothing but his character redeems his sudden evangel from derision at home and abroad, for character is fate in the good sense as the evil sense. It prevails against apparent contradictions and inconsistencies, working out its salvation without fear and without trembling. We may think him wrong, but we never think he is hypocritical. His inarticulateness is English, and so is his capacity for sustained silence. He has the undaunted English eye, the self-controlled English features, all sanity and strength, and the hidden fire, the stored force, of the English will. His power is his character, and his character is his power. And yet some men say that he is a cynic!

Municipal Turkish Baths.

In the new central baths and establishment to be erected in Paddington the Baths and Washhouses Committee of the Paddington Borough Council recommend that 16 Turkish baths be included in the scheme at an estimated expenditure of £1,800.

COLLIS ON SEQUEL.

CASE IN ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.

N. Y. K. Sue Indo-China S. N. Co.

This morning, sitting in Admiralty Jurisdiction, the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gompertz, with Commander O. M. Beckwith, R. N., as assessor, had before him the case in which the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, owners of the s.s. Jinsen Maru, sued the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company to recover the sum of $50,000.00 damage alleged to have been sustained in a collision between the Jinsen Maru and the s.s. Wing Sang in the Tathong Channel, near Lamtong Island on February 17, 1914. There was also a counterclaim by the defendants against the plaintiffs for damages.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Potter said that on the morning of February 17 the Jinsen Maru, which was bound from Japan to Hongkong, was approaching this port in weather which was foggy. In the early hours of the morning the fog had been intermittent; at one time the ship would have to slow down, at another time it would have to anchor, and at others it could go full speed ahead. At 10.25 the ship was in fact anchored and shortly after that hour, the fog having cleared up, the Jinsen Maru was able to proceed which in fact she did until 11.10. At 11.32, owing to the fog getting somewhat thicker, the Jinsen Maru reduced to half-speed and after that never moved at any higher rate, though at times she went slower. At 11.45 the fog gun at Waglan was heard off the W. S. W. That of course enabled the captain to ascertain his position and he altered his course to W.N.W. At 11.57 the gun was heard again bearing to the S.S.W. and therefore the course of the Jinsen Maru was altered to N.W., that bringing her directly into the course of inward going vessels from Japan to Hongkong. There was no other alteration of the course prior to the collision, except that, when the engines were reversed, it had the effect of bringing her head round to starboard. At 12.5 the speed of the vessel was reduced to "slow," and the captain had it in his mind that it might be necessary for him to anchor, and therefore the order was given that they should get ready to do so. Five minutes later, the engines were stopped altogether. At 12.11 they first heard the fog signal of a ship, which afterwards proved to be the Wing Sang. Her bearing was West by North, half North. At that time the engines had been stopped for one minute. At 12.14 they sighted the Wing Sang for the first time, about two lengths away, 2½ or 3 points on their starboard bow. The Wing Sang was apparently coming along at a considerable speed, and when they saw the Wing Sang on the Jinsen Maru, the engines of the latter were immediately reversed in order to go astern, and of course she blew three blasts to indicate that they were doing so. The Wing Sang came on under a starboard helm and endeavoured to cross the bows of the Jinsen Maru, with the result that the two ships collided, the starboard side of the Wing Sang striking the stem of the Jinsen Maru.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

Naval Wedding.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between the well-known Flag-Lieutenant of H.M.S Swiftsure, Commander Richard Hamer, R.N., third son of Mrs. Hamer and of the late J. F. Hamer, Esq., of Glanyrafon, Shropshire, and Beens, elder daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Beresford Peirse, K.C.B., M.V.O., Naval Commander in Chief, East Indies, and Lady Peirse. (C.O.)

WAR DECLARED.

BRITAIN TO GO TO WAR WITH GERMANY.

We are officially informed by the Government that Britain has declared war against Germany, and that proclamations to this effect have been posted in Royal Square and other parts of the city.

TELEGRAMS.

(*Continued from page 1*)

Things move so rapidly that I cannot give this except informally, but I understand the German Government is prepared if we pledge neutrality to agree that the German Fleet shall not attack the northern coast of France. I only heard that shortly before I came to the House. But it is far too narrow an engagement for us. (Loud cheers.) And there is a more serious consideration which is becoming more serious every hour—the question of the neutrality of Belgium. (Cheers) The governing factor was the Treaty of 1839, and in 1870 Bismarck gave an assurance of the neutrality of Belgium which was a valuable recognition on Germany's part of the sacredness of treaty rights.

The Treaty is an old treaty, and our honour and interest are as strong to-day as in 1870. We cannot take a less serious view of our obligations than did Mr. Gladstone's Government of 1870. When mobilisation was beginning last week I knew that this question would be a most important element in our policy. I telegraphed to Paris and Berlin saying that it was essential that we should know whether the French and German Governments were prepared to undertake an engagement with respect to the neutrality of Belgium. The French Government replied that it was resolved to respect the neutrality, and it would be only in the event of some other Power violating the neutrality that France might find herself under the necessity to act otherwise. Germany replied that the Secretary for Foreign Affairs could not possibly answer before consulting the Emperor and the Chancellor. Sir William Goschen (our Ambassador at Berlin) said he hoped that the answer would not long be delayed, and the Secretary gave Sir William Goschen to understand that he rather doubted whether he could answer at all, as any reply, in the event of war, could not fail to have the undesirable effect of disclosing part of their plan of campaign. (Laughter.) I telegraphed to Brussels, and the Foreign Minister replied that Belgium would do its utmost to maintain neutrality, and added that the Belgian Government believed that they were in a position to defend the neutrality of their country in the event of a violation of that neutrality. (Cheers). Now comes news that an ultimatum has been given to Belgium by Germany, the object of which is to offer Belgium friendly relations on the condition that she facilitates the passage of the German troops through Belgium.

We were sounded last week as to whether, if Belgian integrity was guaranteed at the conclusion of the war, that would content us. We replied that we could not bargain away whatever interests and obligations we had in Belgian neutrality. Cheers.) His Majesty the King received the following telegram from the King of the Belgians.—

> "Remembering the numerous proofs of Your Majesty's friendship and that of your predecessor, and the friendly attitude in 1870, and the proof of the friendship she has just given us, I make a supreme appeal for the diplomatic intervention of Your Majesty's Government to safeguard the integrity of the Belgians." (Cheers.)

We intervened diplomatically last week. What can diplomatic intervention do now?

We have a great and vital interest in the independence and integrity of Belgium and the smaller States in that region of Europe, which only ask to be left alone. (Cheers.) If, in the war which is before Europe, the neutrality of one of these countries is violated, and if the troops of one of the combatants violates its neutrality and no action is taken to resent it, at the end of the war, whatever the integrity may be, independence will be gone. (Cheers.) Now if it be the case that there has been anything in the nature of an ultimatum sent to Belgium asking her to compromise or violate her neutrality, her independence is gone if that holds.

And if her independence goes, the independence of Holland will go. Now I ask the House, from the point of view of British interests, to consider what may be at stake (Cheers). It will be said that we might stand aside and husband our strength, and at the end intervene with effect and put things right. If, in a crisis like this, we run away—(Loud and prolonged cheers)—from those obligations of honour and interests as regards Belgium, I doubt whether, whatever material force we might have at the end, it would be of very much value in face of the respect that we should have lost (Renewed cheers).

For us, with a powerful fleet, if we engage in war, we suffer but little more than we shall suffer if we stand aside. We are going to suffer terribly in this war whether we are in it or not. Our foreign trade is going to cease, not because the trade routes will be closed, but because there will be no trade at the other end.

Sir Edward Grey said with emphasis: If the facts regarding Belgium turn out as they have reached us, it is quite clear that there is an obligation upon this country to do its utmost to prevent the consequences to which these facts lead, if they are not disputed. (Cheers)

We have taken no engagement yet to send an expeditionary armed force out of the country. The mobilisation of the Fleet has taken place, (Cheers), the mobilisation of the Army is taking place (Renewed cheers), but we have, as yet, taken no engagement because I do feel that it is a case of a European conflagration such as is without precedent. With our enormous responsibilities in India and other parts of the Empire, and all the unknown factors, we must take very carefully into consideration the use which we make of sending an expeditionary force out of the country until we know how we stand. The one bright spot in the whole of this terrible situation is Ireland—(Loud cheers)—the general feeling throughout Ireland, and I would like this to be clearly understood abroad (Loud and prolonged cheers.), does not make that a consideration which we have to take into account. (Renewed cheers).

Great Britain could not proclaim unconditional neutrality. We made a commitment to France which prevents us doing that. We have got the consideration of Belgium which prevents us also from any unconditional neutrality. We are bound not to shrink from proceeding to use all the force in our power. (Cheers.) I do not for a moment conceal that we must be prepared, and we are prepared—(Loud cheers)—for the consequences of having to use all the strength we have, at any moment, we know not how soon, to defend ourselves and to take our part. I have announced no final decision until we have the whole case before us.

HOW WAR AFFECTS. HONGKONG.

Attempt to Hold up Commodities.

Effort to Send Up Prices Fails.

An attempt has been made in the Colony, we are informed, to squeeze profits on foodstuffs by creating famine prices by a "corner." An attempt was made to corner the tinned milk supply of Hongkong by certain people, but happily it has been frustrated.

Learning that such an attempt was being made and that an unreasonable figure was being put on the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company's goods, the Company determined to check it, and in order to do so they permitted people to buy single cases of milk supplies from their store at the ordinary retail rate. In the meantime some of the dealers were charging forty-five cents a tin for milk that could be had at twenty-five cents under ordinary circumstances. The manager of the company immediately circularised the big retailers asking them to sign either "Yes" or "No," as to whether they were agreeable not to charge more than thirty cents a tin for milk, and it is pleasing to note that the vast majority of those circularised have signed "Yes." There were many protests that the Company was interfering with merchants' prospects of making profits, but to this appeal Mr. Coppin turned a deaf ear. He pointed out to them the iniquity of endeavouring to make use of trouble, for profits out of all reasonable proportion. He further pointed out to them that his company would not be party to such a practice, and whilst he was willing to render to the full his obligations to his customers, he would not lessen his efforts to carry out the obligations he owed to the consumers and the Colony.

His efforts have resulted in enabling people to buy milk at thirty cents a tin and no more. Owing to the present arrangement the Company is now in a position to withdraw the privilege of allowing individuals to purchase direct from them in small quantities, as their supply can be obtained from the firms, whose names will be published in due course, at the price of thirty cents per tin.

At the same time Mr. Coppin will take all the care he can that no "corner" will be effected, and the people of Hongkong who patronise the firm can rest assured that their milk supply, as far as the Company is concerned, will not be interfered with any more than can be helped. Their customers in the country, too, need have no fear as regards their milk supply so long as the control of it lies in the hands of the Company.

The names of the firms who do not come into line will *not* be included in the list.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC ROYAL MAIL.

STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong

Empress of Japan	19th Aug.	Empress of India	16th Sept.
Empress of Russia	2nd Sept.	Empress of Asia	30th Sept.
		Empress of Japan	14th Oct.

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," and "EMPRESS OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPRESS OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.

"EMPRESS OF INDIA," "EMPRESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £65.

"MONTEAGLE". Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China.
Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

S.S. "Dunera," 5,389 tons, Capt. Dickinson, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI on 5th Aug. at d'light.

S.S. "Japan," 6,013 tons, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched for KOBE & MOJI, on 12th Aug.

WESTWARD.

S.S. "Torilla," 5,205 tons, Capt. Swanson, R.N.R. will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA on 5th Aug.

S.S. "Dilwara," 5,378 tons, Capt. Ramage, R.N.R. will be despatched as above on 7th August.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, July 4, 1914. Agents.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED
Summer Excursion Tickets to Japan by all Lines.
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	8th Aug.	14th Aug.
TAIYUAN	12th Sept.	16th Sept.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc, and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 93. Butterfield & Swire.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—
Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.		Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said	Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser	T. 16,000	WEDNES., 12th Aug. at 10 a.m.
	Katori Maru Capt. Murai	T. 20,000	WEDNES., 26th Aug., at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu and Yokohama	Aki Maru Capt. Noma	T. 12,500	THURS., 13th Aug. at 4 p.m.
	Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa	T. 12,500	TUESDAY, 25th Aug.
	Not calling at Shanghai.		
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Kumano Maru Capt. Soyoda	T. 9,300	WEDNES., 26th Aug. at noon.
	Tango Maru Capt. Sekine	T. 13,500	WED., 23rd Sept., at noon.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Sanuki Maru Capt. Date	T. 12,500	SATURDAY, 8th Aug.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Colombo Maru Capt.	T. 5,000	MONDAY, 17th Aug.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. Sekine	T. 9,600	TUESDAY, 25th Aug., at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura	T. 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 12th Aug.
KOBE & Yokohama	Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi	T. 20,000	WEDNES., 12th Aug., at 11 a.m.

‡ Cargo only.
§ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing from 1st June, ending 30th Sept.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA Return.	KOBE Return.	MOJI Return.	NAGASAKI Return.
1st class	$135	$122	$108	$95
2nd class	$ 81	$ 75	$ 65	$57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling ports in Japan.
For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292. T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	6th Aug. at 4 p.m
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	8th Aug. at m'night
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	11th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	11th Aug. at 4 p.m.
W'WEI, & TIENTSIN	Kuelchow	16th Aug. at 10 a.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

☞ MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

☞ SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" "Chenan." "Shaohsing" and the S.S. "Kanchow" "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports.

The steamers leaving Hongkong on Sundays proceed from Shanghai to Tsingtau, leaving there on Tuesdays for Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

Those steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the trans-shipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Hongkong to Shanghai:—Single $45. Return $75.
Do. Hongkong to Tsingtau:—Single $78. Return $125.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Telephone No. 36 Agents.
Hongkong 5th July, 1914.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

Captain D. A. Lukhmanoff,
Agent for
Hongkong, South China, Indo-China and Philippines Islands.
Office:—Hotel Mansions, Third Floor, No. 12a and 14.

Telephone No. 1224.
P. O. Box 472.

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF,
Agent.
Hongkong, Aug. 5, 1914.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjipanas	——	——	S'HAI	1st half Aug.
Tjimahi	JAVA	1st half Aug.	JAVA	1st half Aug.
Tjiliwong	JAPAN	1st half Aug.	JAVA	1st half Aug.
Tjibodas	JAVA	1st half Aug.	JAPAN	1st half Aug.
Tjimanoek	JAVA	1st half Aug.	S'HAI	2nd half Aug.
Tjilatjap	JAVA	1st half Aug.	JAPAN	2nd half Aug.
Tjihini	S'HAI	2nd half Aug.	JAVA	2nd half Aug.
Tjitaroem	JAVA	1st half Sept.	S'HAI	1st half Sept.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 1574 York Building. [15

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed		Leave Hongkong.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tues.,	25th August.
Nippon Maru*	11,000 - 18 knots	Tues.,	8th Sept.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tues.,	22nd Sept.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots		

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.
Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.
" " " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Kyo Maru	17,200 - 15 knots	Wed.,	5th August.

Thence by TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.
For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.
Telephone No. 291 KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenham	——	31st July, 10 a.m.
Empire	4th Aug.	28th Aug., "
St. Albans	22nd Aug.	18th Sept., "
Eastern	12th Sept.	9th Oct., "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore.	TUESDAY, 11th Aug. at 11 a.m.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 14th Aug. at 11 a.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

Haitan	J. W. Evans	SATUR., 8th Aug. at 2 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WEDNES., 5th Aug. at 11 a.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY, 9th Aug. at 10 a.m.

During the months of July and August First Class Return Fares to Foochow will be subject to a reduction of 20% on the full Fares.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
29 General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

The Dutch Ports.

The premier position of Singapore as a harbour is by no means regarded by the Netherlands Indies as beyond challenge and the Administration of the Islands is putting forth every effort to improve, enlarge and beautify the natural ports and anchorages.

As we know, says the *Singapore Free Press*, the steam dredger "Java," now in dock here for repairs (despite the presence of the great floating dock at Scurabaya) has been at work for some years and will probably remain at her location in Deli for another five. But so keenly alive are the Dutch authorities to the advantages of good harbours that another dredger will in the comparatively near future reach the East.

She is now in course of construction at Schiedam, and is to be a vessel far larger and more powerful than the "Java," whose pumps on occasion have sucked up the lost huge stone anchor of a trading junk, and, on another, half of a lost propeller. The new ship, moreover, will have two dredge pipes working simultaneously.

Captain Williams, of the "Java," and his second officer will join the new vessel on her arrival early next year, while the "Java's" Chief Engineer will proceed to Holland and join the vessel there. The new vessel will be about three times the size and many times the capacity of the "Java," and should be able to play havoc with ledges and sand banks in the Island Ports.

This forward policy of the Dutch is highly commendable, and interesting to Singapore, where there are not a few who believe that Samarang is a rapidly growing rival.

New P. and O. Boat.

After a postponement on June 27 owing to the low tide Messrs. Caird launched at Greenock on 28th the liner Kaisar-i-Hind for the Bombay service of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The steamer, which is of 11,400 tons, is similar in many respects to the Medina. She is 520 ft. long by 61 ft. broad by 33.2 ft. beam, and will have accommodation on five decks for 315 first and 233 second saloon passengers. The sixth and uppermost deck, the boat deck, will be assigned for recreation purposes for the ship's passengers. She will be driven by two sets of quadruple expansion reciprocating engines developing 16,000 h.p. The passenger cabins will include a limited amount of en suite accommodation in the shape of cabines de luxe and bedrooms with bathroom attached. It is anticipated that the vessel will be ready for sea in September, having meantime completed her outfit and run her official trials.

Argentine Training Ship.

The Presidente Sarmiento, a training ship of the Republic of Argentina, arrived at Singapore last week, and on anchoring in the roads, exchanged salutes with Fort Canning. She left Buenos Aires some time ago, and coming through the Straits of Magellan visited some French possessions in the Pacific, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, and Shanghai. It was the intention to call at Hongkong but owing to plague it was decided to come on direct to Singapore, which was done in thirteen days. She will remain here till Friday and will then proceed to Batavia, whence she will go to Aden, and then through the Suez Canal visiting several ports in Egypt and the Mediterranean, and Buenos Aires is expected to be reached on the 26th December in time to permit the officers and men to spend New Year's Day with their families. On board there are 34 Argentine and 4 Peruvian naval cadets and an English professor. Argentina is one of the rising naval powers of the South American States, and it is surprising that in one of the largest shipping ports of the world like Singapore there is no official or honorary consul to represent the country.

SHIPPING

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Genoa, Dunkirk & Hamburg	Frisia	H. A. L.	7, Aug.
London, Hull & Antwerp	Glenlochy	S. T. Co.	10, Aug.
Havre B'men & Hamburg &c.	M'komannia	H. A. L.	11, Aug.
Marseilles via Ports	Amazone	M. M. Co.	11, Aug.
Marseilles, London & Antwerp via Singapore, &c.	Hirano Maru	N. Y. K.	12, Aug.
London, via Usual Ports of Call	Delta	P. & O.	15, Aug.
M'les, R'dam, Hamburg & A'werp	O.D.J. Ahlers	H. A. L.	22, Aug.
Havre, Emden & H'burg	Senegambia	H. A. L.	25, Aug.
London & Antwerp	Car'shire	J. M. Co.	31, Aug.
H're, H'burg, A'werp &c.	Dortmund	H. A. L.	1, Sept.
Genoa Havre & H'burg	Holsatia	H. A. L.	10, Sept.
Hamburg & Antwerp &c.	Saxonia	H. A. L.	12, Sept.
Havre, Bremen & H'burg &c.	Scandia	H. A. L.	21, Sept.
R'dam, H'burg & Antwerp &c.	Sachsen	H. A. L.	30, Sept.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

V'ia, B.C., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	6, Aug.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma & Portland	Den of Airlie	J. M. Co.	10, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12, Aug.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Aug.
Boston & New York	C. F. Laeisz	H. A. L.	15, Aug.
V'toria, B.C., & T'ma via S'hai &c.	Panama M.	O. S. K.	19, Aug.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle etc.	E. of Japan	C. P. R.	19, Aug.
San Francisco, via Shanghai, M'la, Japan and Honolulu	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	25, Aug.
New York	St. Egbert	D. & Co.	25, Aug.
San Francisco, via Shanghai, M'la, Japan and Honolulu	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	8, Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai, Japan etc.,	Monteagle	C. P. R.	9, Sept.
Victoria, V'ver, S'tle & P. (Or.)	Belgravia	H. A. L.	17, Sept.
V'toria, V'ver, S'tle & P'land (Or.)	Brasilia	H. A. L.	12, Oct.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports	P. Waldemar	M. & Co.	8, Aug.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	14, Aug.
Australian Ports via Manila	Kumano M.	N. Y. K.	26, Aug.
Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	28, Aug.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	7, Aug.
Kobe and Moji	Japan	D. S. Co.	8, Aug.
Kobe and Moji	Riojun M.	D. & Co.	9, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Cordillere	M. M. Co.	10, Aug.
Shanghai	Liangchow	B. & S.	11, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	12, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Yatshing	J. M. Co.	12, Aug.
Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	12, Aug.
Bombay via Singapore, etc.	Indo M.	O. S. K.	13, Aug.
Shanghai	Himalaya	P. & O.	13, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Alesia	H. A. L.	14, Aug.
Moji & Kobe	KanagawaM	N. Y. K.	14, Aug.
Jesselton, Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	M. & Co.	15, Aug.
Kobe	Coblenz	M. & Co.	19, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Sithonia	H. A. L.	23, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Polynesien	M. M.	24, Aug.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	25, Aug.
Kobe and Moji	Banri M.	D. & Co.	6, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Liberia	H. A. L.	11, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Altmark	H. A. L.	18, Sept.
S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Riojun M.	D. & Co.	22, Sept.
Singapore, Mauritius and South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Oct.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjilatjap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjimahi	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjitaroem	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

For.	Vessel.
Pakhoi	Hongkong
Formosa	Soshu Maru
Shanghai	Anhui
Victoria B. C.	Tacoma Maru

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

From.	Vessel.
Australia	Prinz Waldemar
Shanghai	Yingchow
Shanghai	Liangchow

CANADIAN MAIL

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF INDIA left Kobe at noon on Aug. 1, and was due to arrive at Shimidzu at 8 a.m. on Aug. 2.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN left Vancouver on July 23rd., a.m.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA left Yokohama between 2 & 4 p.m. July 21.

The C.P.R. s.s. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA arrived at Vancouver between 2 & 4 p.m. on July 30.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. s.s. CHINA will be despatched from this port at 12 o'clock noon on Wed., August 12, for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

The P. M. s.s. MANCHURIA sailed from Yokohama Wednesday, July 29, for Hongkong via Manila. The United States Mails have been transferred to the North German Lloyd s.s. PRINZ WALDEMAR scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on Thursday, August 6.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL

The A. O. Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Port Darwin on 27th July, for Hongkong via Zamboanga and Manila and may be expected to arrive here on or about 8th August.

GERMAN MAIL.

The I. G. M. s.s. PRINZESS ALICE carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 8th July, left Colombo on Sunday, the 26th July, a.m. and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 5th August.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. YATSHING left Calcutta on the 22nd July, and is due at Hongkong on the 7th Aug.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. NAMSANG left Calcutta on the 26th July, and is due at Hongkong on the 11th Aug.

The S. L. s.s. DEN OF AIRLIE will leave Singapore on the 4th Aug., and is due at Hongkong on the 10th August.

The S. L. s.s. CARNARVONSHIRE from Vancouver is due at Hongkong on the 26th Aug.

The East Asiatic Co's. s.s. SIAM left Port Said on Monday the 13th inst. and may be expected here on or about 18th August.

The Nanyo Yusen Kumi s.s. RIOJUN MARU left Sourabaya on the 30th July, and is therefore expected to arrive here on the 6th August.

The P. & O. s.s. SARDINIA left Singapore for this Port on the 31st ultimo, at 2.30 p.m. and is due here on the 5th instant at about 11 a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. NUBIA is expected to arrive at Colombo on the 6th August at 6 a.m.

The Mogul Line s.s. LENNOX sailed from Singapore yesterday and is therefore expected to arrive here on Sunday the 9th instant.

The Ben Line s.s. BENLOMOND from Antwerp, Middlesbro' and London left Singapore for this port on 4th inst. and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 10th inst.

TIDE TABLE.

3rd Aug., to 9th Aug., 1914.

			High Water Hongkong Mean Time		Low Water Hongkong Mean Time	
			m		m	
Mon.	3	m	0 14	2.5	5 11	0.5
		mn	7 38	6.9	6 46 a	2.8
Tues.	4	m	0 57	4.7	6 19	0.6
		a	8 59 a	5.2	7 26 a	2.8
Wed.	5	m	2 45	5.1	7 28	0.6
		a	11 a	5.3	8 5 a	2.9
Thur.	6	m	3 35	5.4	8 3	0.8
		a	41 a	4.6	8 45 a	3.0
Fri.	7	m	4 20	5.8	m 11	0.9
		a	5	3.8	9 27 a	3.1
Sat.	8	m	5	6.2	0	0.8
		a	48 a	3.2	10 25 a	3.7
Sun.	9	m	6 10 a	6.0	10	0.7
		a	10	2.7	11 33 a	4.1
			4 a	4.0	12 20 a	3.8

m morning. a afternoon.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Demodocus, Br. s.s. 6,689, A. E. Dodd 12th July—Singapore, 7th July, Gen.—Order.

Lyeemoon, Ger. s.s. 1,238, E. Abshagen, 13th July—Saigon, 10th July Rice—Chinese.

Sulsang, Br. s.s. 1,737, Simpson, 15th July—Freemantle, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Nelcus, Br. s.s. 6,681, D. Maclean, 16th July—Singapore, 12th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Kunakuk, Br. s.s. 2,593, T. J. Archbold 17th July—Haiphong, Gen.—S. O. Co.

Skorrios, Br. s.s. 2,953, 21st July—Java, 12th July, Sugar—J. O. J. L.

Mendip Range, Br. s.s. 2,995, Foxworthy, 23rd July—Moji, 16th July, Coal—G. & Co.

Onsang, Br. s.s. 1,757, Picknell, 22nd July—Java, 12th July, Sugar—J. M. & Co.

Haldis, Norw. s.s. 1,065, J. Jorgensen, 23rd July—Amoy, 22nd July, Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Kwangse, Br. s.s. 1,302, G. J. Spink, 23rd July—Swatow, 22nd July, Ballast—B. & S.

Derwent, Br. s.s. 1,365, J. Jenkins, 25th July—Saigon, 21st July, Rice—Chinese.

Loksang, Br. s.s. 978, P. W. Ritchie, 26th July—Chefoo, 20th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Shinsei Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,954, Tomosawa, 27th July—Kwangyen, 24th July Cement Stone—Suzuki & Co.

Swanley, Br. s.s. 2,007, W. E. Stolle, 27th July—Manila, Gen.—C. & Co.

Machow, Ger. s.s. 998, Cordas, 29th July—Hoihow, 28th July, Rice—B. & S.

Aldenham, Br. s.s. 2,410, G. L. Smith, 30th July—Moji, 23rd July, Gen.—G. L. & Co.

E. of Asia, Br. s.s. 6,533, S. Robinson, 29th July—Vancouver, 9th July, Gen.—C. P. R.

Indradeo, Br. s.s. 3,507, S. R. Evans, 22th July—New York, 12th June Gen. S. T. & Co.

Rubi, Am. s.s. 1,403, M. J. Miller, 29th July—Manila, 26th July, Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Tjipanas, Dut. s.s. de Lange, 29th July—Batavia, 20th July, Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Aki Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,002, J. Noma, 30th July—Shanghai, 25th July, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Chenan, Br. s.s. 1,354, W. L. Jones, 31st July—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.

China, Aus. 2,971, Guerovich, 30th July—Singapore, 24th July, Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Loekum, Ger. s.s. 1,908, W. Taubert, 30th July—Swatow, 29th July, Rice—B. & S.

Minnesota, Am. s.s. 20,718, Garlick, 30th July—Manila, 26th July, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Tsintau, Ger. s.s. 1,002, J. Heylings, 30th July—Bangkok, 23rd July, Gen. B. & S.

Seang Bee, Br. s.s. 3,784, J. Travis, 30th July—Singapore, 26th July, Gen.—Chinese.

Tacoma Maru, Jap. s.s. T. Hamada, 30th July—Manila, 27th July, Gen.—O. S. K.

Teucer, Br. s.s. 5,809, Yarwood, 31st July—Manila, 28th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Wimbledon, Br. s.s. 2,954, Cantell, 30th July—Ching-wan-tao, Coal—D. & Co.

Anhui, Br. s.s. 1,354, M. Eedy, 3rd inst.—Shanghai, 31st ult., Gen.—B. and

Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,195, J. Donle, 3rd inst.—Kwangyen, 31st. ult., Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Dalton Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,824, N. Nakagawa, 2nd inst.—Dairen 27th ult., Gen.—M. B. K.

Idomeneus, Br. s.s. 3,370, Wallace, 2nd inst.—Singapore, 27th ult., Gen.—B. & S.

Ixion, Br. s.s. 6,537, J. Rupenhansen, 2nd inst.—Victoria B.C., 8th ult. Gen.—B. and S.

Tjiliwong, Dut. 2,036, A. Oldenbuiver, 2nd inst.—Mike, 27th ult., Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Taiwan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,720, Y. Kato, 2nd inst.—Chefoo, 28th ult., Beans—O. S. K.

Socotra, Br. s.s. 3,596, R. P. Stevenson, 1st inst.—Singapore, 27th ult, Gen.—P. & O.

Shaohsing, Br. s.s. 1,307, Tuebbon, 1st inst.—Shanghai, 28th ult., Gen. B. & S.

Trocas, Br. s.s. 2,894, Pearson, 3rd inst.—Hankow, 27th ult., Bulk oil—A. P. & Co.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1914.

DIARY OF W. R.

Development of the Crisis Step by Step.

June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

June 30.—Anti-Servian Demonstrations in Vienna and Travnik.

July 1.—Martial law declared throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

July 3.—Servian tri-colour burned in the neighbourhood of the Servian Legation in Vienna.

July 3.—Economist thinks *Pester Lloyd* warns Belgrade of the necessity of an immediate change of tone.

July 9.—The *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin) says it represents the murderers as brought home to Servia, Austria will have the support of the civilised world, especially Germany, in demanding justice from Belgrade. The same day the *Temps* correspondent at Belgrade states Austrian troops are concentrating on frontier.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Servia demanding suppression of Pan-Servian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassination. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* thinks that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Servia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; knowledge that Austria took no steps beforehand.

July 26.—Russian request for extension of time on Servia's behalf refused. Servia accepts some Austrian demands and rejects others. Martial law in Austro-Hungary. Servian capital bombarded by Austrian guns.

July 27.—Servian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Czar, addressing Council of Ministers, declares:—"We have stood this thing for seven and a half years. This is enough."

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 29.—Austrians blockade Antivari. Panic in New York stock market. British consols drop to 69¾. Mr. Asquith announces the situation is one of "extreme gravity." Servians destroy bridge at Semlin. Austrians bombard Servian positions, compelling evacuation. Two Servian soldiers captured. German troops move in response to Russian advance towards Thorn.

July 30.—British fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames. Artillery duel between Servians and Austrians five miles away from Belgrade. Home Rule amending Bill postponed; Britain presents "unanswerable" Russian mobilisation in 52 Governments. 4,000,000 men placed on war footing.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial Law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closes; Bank rate raised to 8 per cent. Bank Act suspended. Russian destroy railway bridge in Austria between Szeretz Kimpolung and Granitza. New Zealand and Canada offer assistance.

August 1.—Austrian Reserves called up. German ultimatum to France and Russia, requiring at once definite declaration of neutrality. Evidences of Australian loyalty. Bank of England discount 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on German soil near Postchen; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till eventually. Germans invade Luxemburg and Belgium. Germans invade France near Cirey. Germany enters Luxemburg at request of Germany promises indemnity to Luxemburg.

August 3.—French papers state Britain will intervene with expeditionary Force. German cruiser reported to have bombarded Libau. Severe fighting on river Dyle between Servians and Austrians. Patrons scene outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against German acts of war. Russians driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet clears for action. Martial law at Malta. Sir Edward Grey's speech in Parliament.

BARON MACAR'S BRIBERY COMPANY.

"IMPOSSIBLE UNDER BELGIAN LAW."

Court's Strong Comment on Hongkong Registration.

The trial of Baron de Macar on charges of having obtained money by means of false pretences, and for "abuse of confidence" in connection with the affairs of the British and Belgian Industrial Bank of China was concluded on July 23 at the Belgian Consulate, Shanghai. The Court was composed of Mr. Hoyer, acting Consul General (President), and W. M. Dubois and Chauvin (Assessors).

Defendant, in addressing the Court, denied the offences with which he was charged, and said he thought that it had been proved by investigation of the accounts. Not one cent of money went into his own pocket. He had helped the bank, and the same might happen to anybody. He had not abused the confidence of his clients. In organizing the bank he had had to contend with enormous difficulties. The money for which shares were issued was not fully paid in, and with the small amount at his disposal it was impossible to do any business. Nearly all the money, which comes in by small amounts, went to pay the expenses of the bank. It was significant that the majority of the shareholders had not taken action against him.

This concluded the hearing, and the Court retired in private for over two hours to consider its decision. The sentence passed was that of one year's imprisonment: six months for having blamed money by false pretences, and six months for abuse of confidence. The Court further ordered that accused pay a fine of Rs. 3,000 with respect to the first charge, and that he be deprived of civil and political rights for ten years, both the latter penalties being suspended.

When the judgment properly had been delivered in French, the President said: Judgment has been given in French, but since the British and Belgian Industrial Bank of China was a Hongkong company, I think fit, as President of the Court, to add some comment in English. At first, it may seem hard that the sense of justice that you cannot even be prosecuted for conspiracy to defraud. Your co-accused, who was certainly less guilty than you, has been sentenced for it. But it is not the Belgian Penal Code that is to be blamed for it. An article on conspiracy to defraud would be meaningless in our penal code because of the requirements in the Commercial Code in the matter of limited companies, companies whose capital must be fully subscribed. Formerly £10 on, and now £5 of the capital must be paid before the company can be started. You knew this perfectly well when you established your bank as a company according to the Hongkong Ordinance. You have acknowledged it, and you are a Doctor of Law. Moreover, you had on account of experience twice the efficiency of the Belgian law when, in search of fresh fields and pastures new, you tried in the last quarter of last year, both in Shanghai and in Hankow, to start a Belgian company to take over your Hongkong company. For these reasons I think you may bless the Hongkong Ordinances for the fine opportunities they afforded for your activities, for the jolly good time they gave you in Shanghai during two years, and for the regrettable escape from responsibility you enjoy now in the matter of conspiracy to defraud. I regret very much that some unsuspecting Chinese should have seen robbed of their money by yourself, some of your Chinese accomplices, and Bechey; but at the same time I am glad that the only thing Belgian in this scandalous affair—impossible under Belgian law—was your own personality, and that neither Belgian capital nor Belgian law had anything to do with it. If in passing the sentence on you we had to take into account only the good name of Belgium, and of the Belgians who have built and are building up a name for the good of China and the Chinese, you would have received the maximum sentence, and I, as the Consul, would have insisted on it. But judges have, when they give their verdict, to take account of all the circumstances of the case, as well of those in favour of the accused as of those against him, and a very weight circumstance in your favour is, I must say, the fact that if you are the principal in the whole affair you are not the only guilty person. Some Chinese and Bechey, in the matter of the flotation of the company and its management and of the deposits, seem to have been your accomplices in various degrees. That is the reason why you get only the sentence just now passed on you by the Court.

The prisoner will be sent to Belgium, where the appeal he has lodged will be heard.

TEACHERS AND WOMEN'S CAPABILITIES.

A Misunderstanding Put Right

An interesting sequel to a discussion on the position of women in the Civil Service was provided when the members of the Association of Head Mistresses resumed their Conference at Bristol.

Miss Robertson (Christ's Hospital, Hertford), the president, said that there had been a misunderstanding in the division which had been come to at Friday's sitting on the resolution relating to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service. Many of the delegates had voted for the deletion of that part of the resolution which endorsed the statements of the Commissioners as to women's inferiority, and some came to vote against them, but because they desired some statement emphasized.

Miss Gardiner (Blackheath) said it would be a disaster if it were generally believed that a conference of educated women had such a low opinion of their own powers of sustained work and adaptability to emergencies as might be suggested by the decision of Friday. Her experience did not show that men had a greater power of sustained work.

Another speaker assured the conference, "We did not mean what appears in the papers this morning." (Laughter.) It was misunderstanding.

A long resolution was then brought forward by Miss Oldham (Streatham), in which she put forward the view that there were not sufficient data at present for any comparison between the work of men and women, inasmuch as many women had hitherto not had an opportunity of promotion to responsibility. With regard to the Civil Service in particular, it was pointed out that the monotonous and mechanical type of work allotted to women imparted general uselessness and gave no opportunity for showing adaptability to varying types of service. The resolution also endorsed the view expressed by the Commissioners that no fair inference could be drawn as to the efficiency of the sexes from a comparison between the work of women clerks and that of male clerks enjoying much larger salaries. Miss Oldham said they deplored the fact that the Commissioners on insufficient data had formed views which tended to depreciate the value of women in the Civil Service. (Applause).

The resolution was carried unanimously.

In her presidential address Miss Robertson alluded to the establishment of the Teachers' Registration Council, which she believed would mark an era in English educational history. She hoped to see evolving from it a self-governing profession whose extraordinary diversity would act as a wholesome antidote to professional narrowness. In the work of national education it was obvious that England started late, and many of their difficulties arose from the heterogeneous parade from previous sluggishness. Teachers in 30 years had at least developed a respect for education and a real grasp of its meaning which was still rare in England. Germany learnt much 100 years ago in a school of bitter adversity. The education of the middle class in England was in fact the present day meagre and uneven, and elementary education itself had been planned from the outside without consistent philosophic basis, with at distinct purpose. But whatever the strength or weakness of the elementary schools, there was one grave fact which struck at the root of their service to the nation. It was estimated that three quarters of the children educated in them received no further education after the age of 14. Before education could be called in any sense national that problem must be grappled with. (Hear, hear.) She did not believe it would be solved along any one line—certainly not by the mere multiplication of secondary schools of any pattern yet evolved. Let there be all kinds of variety or quality it would not be wholly because of poor salaries or hard conditions, but for want of vision, faith and hope. If the task of the teacher was belittled, it was partly because teachers themselves failed to realise the full scope of their task, and still more because they did not work as a band of brothers. There were certain tendencies making for greater unity among teachers, and she pointed to the Registration Council and the register as the finest way for the teachers themselves.

In the course of a discussion on the shortage of teachers in elementary schools, the President uttered a warning. "If this shortage continues," she declared, "the education of the masses of the nation must suffer. The problem is a very grave one. Every school in the Kingdom is at stake if the education at the base of the pillar is in jeopardy. As I believe it to be, owing to the shortage of teachers in elementary schools."

INTERPORT SWIMMING.

Interesting Shanghai Comment.

Probably never since the inception of interport contests was the urgent necessity of having a Shanghai Amateur Swimming Association more apparent than at the present juncture, says the *China Press*.

As reported at the time, an invitation was received by local swimmers to travel to Hongkong for an interport swimming carnival, to take place in September. The invitation was dated June 5, and received here about the 11th of that month. Up to the present, however, no definite acceptance has been forwarded to the crown Colonists, and Mr. Frank Lammert, Hon. Sec. of the Victoria Recreation Club, Hongkong, has now written up under date of the 22nd inst. (about seven weeks having elapsed since his first communication) requesting a reply by wire, as he wishes to set about the necessary interport preparations, which, as is well known to organisers here, necessitate a very considerable expenditure of time and wholehearted effort.

The delay, as far as can be ascertained, has been occasioned by the fact that the original invitation was extended to both the Rowing Club and the International Swimming Club, who were asked by the presumptive hosts to co-operate one with another. As a result of some difference of opinion, into the rights and wrongs of which it is not our *metier* to enter, which arose between the general committee of the former club and the members elected to represent the swimming interests, the bath subcommittee has remained imperfectly constituted since the 16th ult., so that other than unofficial co-operation with the S.I.S.C. was impossible. The officials of the latter club stand ready and willing to deal with the question without delay; and last, in fact, made overtures regarding a conference, which were rebuffed by the regrettable *impasse* referred to above.

Team of Ten Suggested.

Mr. A. A. Macdonald, an energetic honorary secretary of the S.I.S.C., has been kind enough to furnish us with a list of the ten best men locally, and on enquiry it is learnt that his choice coincides exactly with that of all those best qualified to judge. Of course, it is not certain that all of these men could travel: it might be impossible for some of them to obtain the necessary leave, though as a matter of fact little fears are entertained in this regard. At all events it is certain that if we travelled South, Hongkong would have to put up a stiff fight for the flag, as Shanghai will probably carry off both Flying Squadron team races, the 100 and 220 yards championships and possibly many second and third places—enough in fact to place them ahead on points in the contest. Regarding the points to be allotted, local officials intend to stand out for:—5 for 1st, 2 for 2nd, 1 for 3rd (in all individual events), 5 for each team race, and 7 for the water polo.

The list comprises:—R. W. McClure, D. H. Clarke, R. A. Bethel, T. W. R. Wilson, E. J. Brown, E. V. Fisher, Cunbaugh, J. R. Allen, F. Gooding, F. Romero and L. E. Carnacao.

In 1911 there was no contest.

In 1912 at Hongkong, the Southerners won by 30 points to 12, the whole of the latter being scored by R. A. Bethel, who entered the 100, 200, 440 and 880 yards championships.

Last year (1913) at Shanghai, the Model Settlement was victorious for the first time, winning by 31 points to 24. Each of Hongkong won the 220, 440 and 880 yards championships, the 100 yards going to his colleague, Chas. J. Cooke (who captained the visiting team).

HONGKONG BANK CASE

Further Hearing this Afternoon

The case in which A. F. Remedios is charged with conspiring to defraud the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, was continued this afternoon before Mr. J. R. Wood.

Mr. D. J. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, prosecuted; Mr. A. B. Orme of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings defended, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner watched the case on behalf of Gutierrez.

Mr. O. E. Oven, proprietor of the Carlton Hotel, recognised Remedios as one who had stayed at the hotel for some time. Gutierrez used to visit the defendant two or three times a month. He would not call Gutierrez a constant visitor.

Lee Kee, a contractor, of 21, Wellington Street, said he had done business with the defendant, employing him as a commission agent for the purchase of goods. The defendant dealt with him under the name of Anthony and Co. and from him he had received receipts signed with the firm name.

Gutierrez said he was formerly charged with the defendant, and at present he was under a similar charge on a similar warrant. The photographed letter handed to him was written by him at the Carlton Hotel, on May 5. It was written in the defendant's room in the presence of the defendant. On May 4 he saw a letter of which the type-written letter was a copy. It was shown him by the defendant, by whom it was signed. He did not see the actual signing, but it was in his handwriting, with which the witness was familiar.

The letter was addressed to "Dear Richardson." "Richardson" was a man named Ribeiro.

Ribeiro was then living at Singapore, and when he was shown the letter he was told by the defendant that he was going to meet it the next day. Witness himself, never corresponded with Richardson though he knew the defendant was doing so, according to him, witness, as Mr. Hollywood. During May 5, he saw the defendant at the offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., where he obtained an envelope which witness addressed to "R. Richardson, poste restante Singapore."

Witness was in the habit of meeting the defendant nearly every day. Witness did not see the letter posted.

The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

The man Ribeiro, who is charged on three counts with forgery, was remanded for a week, by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court, this afternoon.

NEW SOLICITOR.

Mr. A. M. Preston Admitted this Morning.

This morning, in the Original Court, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock K.C., moved, before the Chief Justice, the admission of Mr. Arthur Montague Preston, who has come out to join the office of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, to practise in this Colony.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock was instructed by Mr. Hooper, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, and, in the course of his application, said that Mr. Preston had been admitted in England in 1911. An examination from the articulatory period was asked for.

In admitting Mr. Preston to practise, the Chief Justice said he had pleasure in doing so, and expressed the hope that he might be prosperous and successful.

THE SPECIAL POLICE

British Residents Required to Attend Court To-morrow.

The Police intend to asthat the Magistracy to-morrow, at o'clock in the afternoon. Police Magistrates will swear the special police drawn from British residents of the Colony.

In the meantime, policemen are being circulated to the selected and should reach their destination between nine o'clock to-morrow morning and noon.

British residents are requested to leave word at home as to where they will be found should the notice not have been delivered when they left their homes or business in the morning.

The order for attendance is compulsory.

MR. K. H. CHEN.

Commissioner of International Railways in Hongkong.

Mr. K. H. Chen, Chinese Commissioner of International Railway Traffic, arrived in Hongkong on July 31 by the P. and O. Devanha. He had booked passage by the French Mail Amazone, leaving Hongkong on the 11th inst., for Marseilles, attend the 9th Conference, which will be held on September 1, 1914.

Mr. Chen is also in charge of the International Railway Services of China, in Peking. He has already represented China at two Conferences—one in Mexico in June 1913, and one in Turin in June 1914—and has been decorated twice by the Peking Government for meritorious services. China was first admitted into the through traffic Siberian Railway Conference last year.

Mr. Chen is an old Queen's College boy (College name Chan Yeuk ying), and is married to the sister-in-law of Mr. Tse Tsan-tai of this Colony.

Owing to the situation in Europe, the date of Mr. Chen's departure is now uncertain; and he is awaiting instructions from the Government at Peking.

A RENT ACTION.

Interesting Summary Court Case.

This morning, in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Hazeland, Puisne Judge, the case was continued in which Alexander Ogilvie, musical instrument dealer, of 42, Nathan Road, Kowloon, sued A. Crawford, 6, Rose Terrace, Kowloon, to recover $50, alleged to be due for one month's rent for the ground floor of 6, Rose Terrace for the month of April, 1914.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. C. Faithfull defended.

His Lordship has reserved his decision.

Drama in Murderer's Cell.

The Public Prosecutor at Versailles went, on July 1, to the St. Pierre prison to inform two murderers under sentence of death that they were reprieved. One of them expressed great satisfaction at the news. The other, a barly navvy, broke into a volley of oaths, and reminded the Public Prosecutor of his speech at the trial when he urged that the men should be condemned to the guillotine. "Now you talk about reprieving! I will not have it! I want either liberty or the guillotine. I will certainly not go to Cayenne," he shouted, and then suddenly sprang at the Public Prosecutor, and, seizing him by the throat, attempted to strangle him. It was with the greatest difficulty that the warders dragged the enraged man away, and at last had to put a strait waistcoat upon him.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1914

WAR DECLARED

BETWEEN BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

Full Text of Hongkong Proclamations.

FOOD BOARD APPOINTED.

Arrangements for Defence of the Colony.

The following Hongkong Government Gazette Extraordinary. (Published by Authority.) was issued this afternoon:—

Proclamations.

No. 3.
FRANCIS HENRY MAY,
Governor.

By His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same.

I, Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same being satisfied thereof by information received by me do hereby proclaim that war has broken out between His Majesty and Germany.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria, Hongkong, this 5th day of August, 1914.

By Command,
CLAUD SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.

God Save The King.

No. 4.
FRANCIS HENRY MAY,
Governor.

By His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas by section 189 of the Army Act it is enacted that where the Governor of a Colony in which any of His Majesty's forces are serving declares at any time or times that by reason of the imminence of active service it is necessary for the public service that the forces in the Colony should be temporarily subject to the said Act as if they were on active service then on the publication in general orders of any such declaration the forces to which the declaration applies shall be deemed to be on active service for the period mentioned in the declaration so that the period mentioned in any one declaration do not exceed three months from the date thereof.

Now, therefore, I, Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same do hereby declare that by reason of the imminence of active service it is necessary for the public service that His Majesty's forces in this Colony be subject to the said Act for the period of three months from the date hereof as if they were on active service.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria, Hongkong this 5th day of August, 1914.

By Command,
CLAUD SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.

God Save the King.

No. 5.
FRANCIS HENRY MAY,
Governor.

By His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas by Section 13 of the Volunteer Ordinance, 1893, it is enacted that the Governor may in case of great national emergency or in case of actual or apprehended invasion of or attack on the Colony by Proclamation call out any Volunteer Corps for actual military service, and whereas it is also enacted by the aforesaid section that the period of such service shall continue so long as the Governor-in-Council shall consider necessary and shall end only by order of the Governor.

Now, therefore, I, Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same acting with the advice of the Executive Council to the effect that such calling out is necessary and should be continued for the present do by this Proclamation call out the Hongkong Volunteer Corps for actual military service until my further order.

A Magistrate or Justice of the Peace will be in attendance at the Supreme Court and at the Magistracy to enrol members of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserves as members of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, and to enrol additional members for that corps.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria, Hongkong, this 5th day of August, 1914.

By Command,
CLAUD SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.

God Save The King.

No. 6.
FRANCIS HENRY MAY,
Governor.

By His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas a state of war exists between His Majesty the King and Germany.

This Proclamation is issued to inform the inhabitants of Hongkong that His Majesty's navy will guard the Colony from an attack by the enemy in force, and that the present strength of the defences and garrison of the fortress make unlikely a raid by predatory cruisers.

All necessary measures to defeat such a raid are, however, being taken, and the Government trust that the confidence of the people will be shown by their proceeding with their ordinary business as in time of peace.

In the event of hostile vessels being sighted, three guns will be fired from the "Tamar" and the red British ensign will be hoisted on that vessel and at the masthead of the flagstaff on the Peak, and will be kept hoisted as long as the enemy is in sight.

While this signal remains hoisted the public should avoid collecting in thoroughfares and any other action likely to cause excitement or confusion.

On the retirement of the enemy the Colonial flag will be hoisted.

Further Proclamations will be issued as necessary from time to time.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria, Hongkong, this 5th day of August, 1914.

By Command,
CLAUD SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.

God Save The King.

No. 7.
FRANCIS HENRY MAY,
Governor.

By His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas by sub-clause 13 of Clause III of the Order of the late Queen in Council of the 26th day of October, 1896, it is provided as follows:—

"For the purpose of determining the amount of any remuneration or compensation payable under this Order, and the prices at which any grain, article of food, coal or other fuel taken under sub-clause 9 of this Order may be sold to inhabitants, the Governor shall appoint a Board consisting of five persons, of whom one shall be a Judge or Stipendiary Magistrate, two shall be officers either in the service of the Civil Government of the Colony or in His Majesty's naval or military service, and the other two shall be inhabitants of the Colony."

Now, therefore, I, Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same do hereby in pursuance of the powers vested in me as aforesaid appoint a Board consisting of five persons namely:—

Francis Arthur Hazeland, Puisne Judge,

Edwin Richard Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs,

George Herbert Wakeman, Land Officer,

Henry Edward Pollock, K.C., (senior European Unofficial member of the Legislative Council), and

Wei Yuk, (senior Chinese Unofficial member of the Legislative Council),

for the purpose of the said Board determining the amount of any remuneration or compensation payable under the Order of the Queen in Council above referred to, and the prices at which any grain, article of food, coal or other fuel taken under sub-clause 9 of Clause III of the said Order in Council may be sold to the inhabitants of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria, Hongkong, this 5th day of August, 1914.

By Command,
CLAUD SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.

God Save The King.

No. 8.
FRANCIS HENRY MAY,
Governor.

By His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas by an Order of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria in Council made on the 26th day of October, 1896, it is provided that the said Order shall apply to and have effect in all or any of the Colonies specified in the schedule thereto in which it shall be proclaimed by the Governor of the Colony and shall come into operation in each such Colony on being so proclaimed therein and shall continue in operation therein until the Governor shall by proclamation declare that it has ceased to be in operation therein.

And Whereas the Colony of Hongkong is specified in the said Schedule.

Now, therefore, I, Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same Do Hereby Proclaim the said Order in this Colony.

ORDER-IN-COUNCIL.

At the Court at Balmoral.
The 26th day of October, 1896.

Present:—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty. Lord Privy Seal. Duke Fife, K.T. Sir Fleetwood Edwards.

It is hereby ordered by Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, as follows:

1. This Order shall apply to and have effect in all or any of the Colonies specified in the schedule hereto in which it shall be proclaimed by the Governor of the Colony, and shall come into operation in each such Colony on being so proclaimed therein, and shall continue in operation therein until the Governor shall by Proclamation declare that it has ceased to be in operation therein.

II. In this Order the words "the Colony" mean any Colony specified in the schedule hereto and its Dependencies, and the term "Governor" means the person for the time being administering the Government of the Colony.

III. So long as this Order shall be operation in any Colony the following provisions shall have effect:—

1. Every person who shall for the time being be within the limits of the Colony shall be subject to military law for the purposes of the Army Act, and the said Act shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, be deemed to apply to such person in the same manner as if such person had been a person accompanying His Majesty's troops or some portion thereof when employed in active service beyond the seas, and such person shall, for the purposes of the said Act, be deemed to be under the command of the Officer Commanding His Majesty's troops.

Provided that a person who is by virtue of this Order subject to military law shall, unless the Governor directs otherwise, be tried by a competent Civil Court, and not by Court Martial, for any offence for which he would be triable if he were not subject to military law.

Provided also that a person who is by virtue of this order subject to military law may, if the Governor so directs, be tried for any offence punishable under the Army Act by a Civil Court—that is to say, by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction in a summary manner—if the offence is not punishable by death or penal servitude, and if the Court considers that it would be adequately punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and in all other cases by the same Court and in the same manner as if the offence with which such person is charged were an offence against the civil law not triable by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

2. Any declaration made by the Governor under Section 189 of the Army Act shall be deemed to apply to every military force raised in the Colony.

3. The Governor may order any person to quit the Colony or any part of or place in the Colony to be specified in such order, and if any person shall refuse to obey any such order the Governor may cause him to be arrested and removed from the Colony or from such part thereof or place therein, and for that purpose to be placed on board of any ship or boat.

4. The Governor may make any regulations or orders respecting any port or harbour, in the Colony and the movement or location of ships and boats therein or in any waters of the Colony, and any provision of any law of the Colony which may be inconsistent with any regulation or order made by the Governor under this sub-clause shall be suspended and of no effect during the continuance of such regulation or order Provided that no such regulation or order shall be put in force in such a manner as to be prejudicial to the action of His Majesty's naval or military forces.

5. The Governor may require any person to do any work or render any personal service which the Governor may think necessary to order in aid of or in connection with the defence of the Colony.

6. The Governor may require any person to supply any animals, vehicles, ships, boats, or other personal property belonging to or under the control of such person to the Government, if such property be required in aid of or in connection with the defence of the Colony, and, in default of the person supplying the same, may seize and take possession of and retain any such animals, vehicles, boats, or other personal property for such purposes.

7. The Governor may take and retain, for such period as he may think necessary, possession for public purposes of any land or other property, including gasworks and works for the supply of electric light, waterworks, wells, and springs of water, tanks and other receptacles of rain water, and may if he think it necessary for the purposes of the defence of the Colony, cause any buildings to be pulled down and removed, and any property to be removed from one place to another or to be destroyed.

8. The Governor may direct that all the resources of any railway in the Colony shall be placed at his disposal for any purpose which he considers necessary in connection with the defence of the Colony, and no liability whatever shall be incurred on account of any interference with the regular traffic which may thus be occasioned.

9. The Governor may seize and take possession of any grain, article of food, coal or other fuel and mineral oils within the limits of the Colony, and may sell any grain, article of food, coals, fuel, and oils so seized and taken at such prices as may be determined by the Board hereinafter mentioned, and the moneys to be received for such sales shall be paid into the Treasury of the Colony.

10. The Governor may, by proclamation, prescribe the maximum price for which any article of food may be sold by retail, and any person who after such proclamation, and until it shall have been revoked, shall sell any article of food at a higher price than the price so prescribed shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order, and shall, on conviction thereof, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

11. The Governor may take any steps he may consider necessary in the interests of the defence of the Colony for controlling the trade in beer, wine or spirits.

12. The Governor shall, out of the public funds of the Colony, pay to every person who shall be required to do any personal service by virtue of this Order such remuneration, and to every person whose property shall be taken, including any grain, article of food, coals, or other fuel taken by virtue of sub-clause 9 of this clause, or temporarily taken possession of or removed or destroyed by virtue of this Order, such compensation as shall be agreed on between the Governor and such person, and in default of agreement, such remuneration or compensation as shall be awarded by the Board hereinafter mentioned, whose award shall be final.

13. For the purpose of determining the amount of any remuneration or compensation payable under this Order and the prices at which any grain, article of food, coal or other fuel taken under sub-clause 9 of this clause may be sold to the inhabitants, the Governor shall appoint a Board consisting of five persons, of whom one shall be a Judge or Stipendiary Magistrate, two shall be officers either in the Civil Government of the Colony or in His Majesty's naval or military service, and the other two shall be inhabitants of the Colony. All questions referred to the said Board shall, in case of a difference of opinion, be decided by the votes of the majority of the members. The Judge or Stipendiary Magistrate shall be the Chairman of the Board.

14. The said Board, in fixing the price to be paid for articles taken under sub-clause 9 of this clause shall not make any addition on account of the purchase being compulsory, and they shall fix the prices at which such articles shall be sold at such rates as will, except under special circumstances, recoup to the Government the cost of purchasing the same and other expenses incidental thereto.

15. Any person authorised by the Governor in writing in that behalf may enter upon and into any land, house, or other building in the Colony, and examine and inspect such land or building and every or any part thereof, and, in case of opposition or obstruction, may use force to effect such entry, examination, and inspection, and shall not be liable for any damage directly or indirectly occasioned by such forcible entry.

16. Every person who refuses or neglects to obey or comply with any order or requisition made under this Order, or does anything whereby the execution of any such order or requisition is prevented or hindered, or with intent to prevent or hinder the execution of any such order or requisition shall be guilty of an offence against this Order, and shall, on summary conviction thereof, be liable to a fine not less than 20 dollars and not more than 100 dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

17. If any person shall, by obeying any order or requisition made under this Order, be prevented from fulfilling any contract, such person shall not be deemed to have thereby committed a breach of contract, but such contract shall be deemed to be suspended by such order or requisition so far as its fulfilment is thereby rendered impossible.

18. The Governor may by Proclamation postpone for such period as he may think necessary or just and expedient the time at which any rent or other moneys shall become due and payable, and particularly may so extend the period of maturity of bills or other negotiable instruments payable in the Colony, and may suspend for such time as he may think right the execution of the judgment of any Court of Civil Judicature and the enforcement of any process of evictment or other process for the recovery of the possession of property in default of payment of rent if he shall consider that, owing to circumstances arising out of the state of war or the immediate apprehension of war, the immediate execution of such judgments or enforcement of such process would be inequitable or inexpedient.

19. Sub-clauses 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 15 of Clause III of this Order shall not apply to any person in His Majesty's naval or military service, or to any of His Majesty's ships, or to any property belonging to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty or to the Secretary of State for War.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria, Hongkong, this 5th day of August, 1914.

By Command,

CLAUD SEVERN,

Colonial Secretary.

God Save The King.

C.I.V. Guns for the Corporation.

Lieutenant-Colonel Botterill, commanding the 4th (City of London) Battalion of the London Regiment, has offered the Corporation one of the four machine guns sent out by the City of London with the City Imperial Volunteers to South Africa and used in several engagements.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COST OF NECESSARIES.

[To the Editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.]

Sir,—A recent telegram from Paris states that "Stringent punishment has been fixed for an attempt to profit by raising the prices of provisions". If such a course as this can be adopted by a country actually involved in the throes of warfare, might it not be followed by the Government of Hongkong? The Chinese shopkeepers are taking advantage of the present situation to charge abnormal prices for provisions of all sorts, and are reaping fortunes thereby. And who are these men? People whose business thrives under the protection of the British flag; people who claim British or Chinese nationality as it suits their convenience to do so; and people who, when occasion arises, are the first to dislocate trade by means of the boycott and other measures at which they are adepts. Surely they should be taught that they cannot be permitted to "squeeze" the community in the way they are now doing, without even the excuse of active, or even imminent, warfare to justify them.

Yours faithfully.
L. E. G.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1914.

TO SAIL.

Regular Steamship Service

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong
For NEW YORK
"ST. ECBERT" on or about 25th August

For Freight and further information apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, July 28th, 1914.

"GLEN LINE"

MACGREGOR, GOW & Co.) Ltd.

For London & Antwerp
The s.s. "GLENLOCHY"
(Capt. E. J. Stallard)

The steamer will be despatched for the above ports on or about 10th August 1914
Rate of passage Hongkong to London £40.
For freight or passage, apply
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius)

THE Steamship
"TORILLA,"
Captain C. J. Swanson, R.N.R. will be despatched for the above ports, on TUESDAY, the 4th August at 3 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Hongkong 30th July, 1914.

THE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

For Boston and New York via Suez Canal.
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship
"ROYAL PRINCE,"
Captain Coull will be despatched as above on Wednesday, the 5th August.
This Steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers.
For freight and passage apply
ARNHOLD KARBERG & Co.
General Agents.

NOTICES.

BAZAAR IN AID OF FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

THE Committee solicit the aid of the Public, and will be pleased to receive gifts of articles of any description for the above.
LAU HU PAK,
Chairman.
Chinese Chamber of Commerce,
32, Des Vœux Road Central.

Don't forget after the Show Supper, and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Open Till Midnight.

HOTEL LISTS.

Hongkong Hotel.

Abraham, E S
Aglionby A H
Alport C M
Bate E R
Bazett H M
Bazett L Y
Bendel D C
Bell C D J
Bellilos, Mrs E R
Bens, G A
Black W M
Brister J H
Burton Mr & Mrs H H
Cambridge A J
Cardoner E Le
Carter H C
Chilton W B
Clayton, W E
Coleman Dr A L E F
Curry, G P
Deane P B
Douglas D S S
Duckwood F F
Duffy Miss M E
Enger Mr & Mrs C H
Ehrenfels Mr & Mrs H C
Engelhorn Dr F
Fohr H
Fontaine Miss Wdela
Geissler Max
Gibb J
Goodeno J M
Gould J
Grisogono P de
Hall Capt. T P
Handley Pegg H
Hanning-Lee Lt F C
Hannibal W A
Harper C
Henrahan Mrs M.
Hewett, Hon. Mr E A, C M G
Holden Capt F W
Horner H P
Hunter R
James C H
Jones M T
Kirkwood Miss A
Kockx Capt & Mrs
Knedler Dr W L
Lair Mrs P H
Lambert E B
Lambert Mrs W H
Lampman Mr and Mrs H A
Lanpton A
Luhring Edward
Lloyd G T
Lobel F
Mackintosh F A
MacIntyre Mr and Mrs N
Watson J R
Marriott, Dr C
Matheson, Mrs R T.
Matheson, Miss M
Macdonald J
Morrison W J
McIntosh A J
Mehta, B K
Merecki, J
Meretz Dr K
Meyer C E
Middleton G S
Milkowski N S
Moore Dr & Mrs W L B
Musso
Meyer C E
Nell B F
Newton D
Oudenhoven W
Plicher Capt
Potten S
Powell G M
Preston A M
Purvis A
Pyle Master R
Pyle Mr & Mrs W
Ralling, Capt
Ray, E H
Reay, Miss F
Robertson M
Robertson Mr and Mrs W F
Robertson L
Rowell J P
Seddon Mrs
Smith Mr & Mrs H D
Smyth F
Sorby V
Square Miss A
To Dr Herbert
Tozer E M
Tutt W T
Walker Capt H A
Warron E J T
Watson J R
Weaver Mr & Mrs B F
White F W
Winckler Mr and Mrs F
Winster Dr L
Wood G G
Wright Mr & Mrs J

Carlton Hotel

Asperer F
Ballantino Mr and Mrs B A
Barnes C
Bentley R
Bentley Mr & Mrs
Charriol P
Compton J A
Cromble Lt Geo
Cufagof James
Cufagof C
Curwen W
Gutierrez Eng
Dalordao S
Dennis R
Doolan Miss W
Eades W J
Elorlia M
Ferguson J
Foot E H
Foster C
Fulcher G W
Garratt E F
Gladwell T A
Gonzalez J
Grandy A J
Harmer A C
Harvey Mrs L
Hasen N
Higginbotham C J
Holiway H D
Iffla H R D
Jackson Mr & Mrs W
Jardine A B
Joaquim R V
Lang Miss E
Laurel O N
McCann F
McFadyen J A
Miller G B V
Parker B
Paul S
Percy G
Peydo W
Pratt Mr & Mrs
Quesada F de
Riggs A
Roza Mr & Mrs C A de
Roza Master A
Silva Mr & Mrs
Sutherland Mrs S
Tall Mrs
Taluson G
Walker Mr and Mrs F
Watling Mr & Mrs D O
Weyl Mr & Mrs B
Whibley A R
Wilson D C

Craigieburn.

Bennett H S
Bond W G
Brown C B
Caldwell, Mr
Caldwell, Miss
Carpenter, Mr and Mrs
Crew Miss
Dayle Mrs Madison
Galbraith V
Harbord W F
Hollingsworth Mr & Mrs A H
McCaig, J.
Robinson Geo A
Smith Mrs J Grant
Smith Mr & Mrs Iron Grant
Smith Morton
Turner G F
Wilson Mr and Mrs
Wright A E

Grand Hotel.

Allen F
Alvary L
Babonz A
Bartolome Leon
Beck C
Bondewejns G
Crew Mr & Mrs A B
Cunninghau F L
Dicsale A
Dubbe, G J
Eanault Miss E
Edwards W
Gubler C
Harley A
Jackson Dr F
Kirstin Mr & Mrs
Ladd W
McEenell N
Meyer
Miller J
Mitchill A H
Nelson J
Newman H
Odom G C
Owen F G
Paulsen Miss A E
Roberts C G
Rose R
Roggeveen
Sanderson R
Schuldt Mr & Mrs K
Temple J
Wright S H
Weisman C
Wilken Mr & Mrs W
Zellvia C

King Edward Hotel.

Almberg E
Austin M J
Budge W
Brister J H
Cox F W
Foy
Grafhina G W
Hall P C
Haynor H O
Hovenier H A
Jennings A H P
Joseph J
Karsdorp D W
Korrats W
Kraft Mr & Mrs W D
Laurisen Mr & Mrs C
Matley C F
Massey Miss
McIntosh A J
Miller Mrs F A
Murphy H
Passmore Capt and Mrs W C
Roberts H K
Sibree Dr
Super C H
Thompson Mrs
Tseng J
Walther Dr K
Watson J R

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

To-night 9.15 To-night

A Complete change of Programme
headed by
THE COMIC PICTURE
"A STUDY IN DIPLOMACY"
IN 2 PARTS,
The popular Wiffles in the principal role
and
other Comic and Interesting films.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

5th, 6th & 7th August.
Some exceedingly comic & interesting pictures.
"THE SNAPSHOT REVENGE."
"WIFFLES IN TROUBLE AGAIN"
"HUBBY'S POLLY"
"SALMON FISHING & SCENERY ON THE COLUMBIA"
"PATHE'S BRITISH & AMERICAN WEEKLY."

WATCH FOR 2nd SERIES "ROCAMBOLE"

THE PRUSSIAN NOBLEMAN.

Psychology of a Modern Junker.

My old friend, Freiherr von Donnerwetter, writes a correspondent of the *Times* is lord of many acres in a remote corner of Silesia, and is a Prussian magnate thoroughly characteristic of his class. He is a sovereign in his own small way. Over his few hundred Prussian peasants, to be carefully tended as the *flos et robus* of Germany's fighting resources, and over a multitude of Polish and Russian field labourers, indifferently lodged during the season in incredibly cramped quarters, Donnerwetter exercises undisputed sway, while all the village institutions—the school, the workmen's club, the choral society, the boys' gymnastic club, and above all the church, all come within his sphere of influence.

The church is practically his private chapel. Seated in a high-backed wooden chair, Donnerwetter listens every Sunday to a sermon upon divine right or the destiny of Prussia; the choir is recruited from his kitchen and his stables, while the congregation and pastor he rules with Sir Roger's rod, and allows no one to sleep in church except himself. His *Schloss* is a store-house of Prussian traditions—and Prussian particularism. In the gallery, facing a park of immemorial trees, are portraits of the ancestors who fought and overthrew "those South German States" and were gloriously independent of Baden and Bavaria; portraits, too, of Bismarck, but the Bismarck of Duppel and Koniggratz and only secondarily the Bismarck of Versailles. *Der Konig ist alles der Kaiser ist nichts,"* Donnerwetter once observed.

A Busy Life.

But it is a mistake to suppose that he lives too much in the past or too much among reactionaries. The socialist and Radical comic newspapers are fond of depicting him, whip in hand and in heavy riding boots, concocting with a dark and frowning priest fresh schemes to stifle progress. The two cronies are gloating together over the crushed corpse of some free-trader, some peace prophet, or some daring advocate of *laicite*.

No picture could be more misleading. Far removed though he is from the "noise and smoke of great Rome," Donnerwetter is by no means a simple old Tory farmer, but a man of affairs in the forefront of the world of politics and commerce. He is frequently in Berlin, not merely to hobnob with fellow Junkers and retired generals, but to negotiate a railway concern in some distant colony, and to spy openings for his capital. He makes business journeys to Constantinople, and has a keen eye upon the outside world—at present a very keen eye upon Anatolia and upon the Portuguese possessions in Africa. He has mastered all the tricks of modern politics, and knows well when to flirt with Liberalism and when to flatter the bourgeois.

At present Donnerwetter is only a member of the Upper and Lower Houses of the Prussian Diet—of the former by favour of the Emperor, and of the latter by favour of the Prussian franchise system, but very soon, by virtue of his triple capacity of sheriff, returning officer, and candidate, he hopes confidently to be elected to the Reichstag. Donnerwetter is reputed to respond only to an agrarian war cry, but, in point of fact, he follows closely every movement, watches the struggle between the Christian and Socialist trade unions, and is keenly suspicious of the "woman's movement" and, of course, of every sign of concession to the Jews.

Views on England.

He is also a great reader, and from the works of German professors and of Englishmen afraid for England, knows well that England is ultimately doomed. He is not a very discriminating observer. He is still firmly convinced that there has been an irrevocable mutiny in the British Army, that India is falling from grip, and that Canada has turned her back upon the Mother Country.

He has many strange obsessions. One is that the "English race" is dying out and that we are now at the mercy of Celtic impulse—of our Carsons and Lloyd Georges. Another is that we shall not be able to pay for or man many more ships. Another is that a "gentleman" is a man who does no work. Others, too numerous and deep-seated to be dealt with, refer to the Boer war.

Donnerwetter is always fierce in argument and will not be set right. But he is a far more pleasant fellow than the Socialist and Radical—a firm friend in private life, and in politics an opponent who may be relied upon to take the fullest advantage of our mistakes.

OFFICERS SCHOOL AT PAOTINGFU.

The *Journal of the United States Artillery* publishes the following account of the Officers' School at Paotingfu, China:—

Prior to the revolution military instruction for officers was given in schools of two grades, viz., preparatory and intermediate schools. The Paotingfu School is intended to take the place of the two former. To it are admitted students who have served a term of six months as N.C.O.'s in regiments; and upon their departure from the school the students, before being promoted officers, go back to their original units to serve a second term. The course is two years, and there is only one class every two years. The 1,200 students are of an age of 20 years, and come from all China. The school staff comprises headquarters, military professors (32), who were nearly all educated abroad, especially in Japan; civilian professors of languages (13), and company officers (48). The students are organised in 12 companies of 100 each, under the command of a captain and three chiefs of platoon, as follows:—Six companies of infantry; two of artillery, one of engineers, and one wagon company.

The practical training (drill, target practice, and field service) is given by the company officers. For theoretical instruction, given by the military and civilian professors, the students are organised in 24 sections of 50 each. One-fourth of the time is allotted to study and three-fourths to practical instruction. One afternoon each week is given up to field service and another to target practice. The uniform is that of the men of the Army (grey cloth or cotton, according to season), with a star on the cap and the company number on the collar ornament. The knapsack and accoutrements are the same as those of the Army, khaki. The arms include Mauser rifles manufactured in Shanghai; Mauser carbines, model 1888 of German origin: four Krupp field guns; and Krupp mountain guns. Expenses are allowed, and the students are granted a little pocket-money for modest spending.

New Town Hall at Marylebone.

In the presence of a large and representative civic gathering the Princess Royal, who was accompanied by her daughter, Princess Maud, laid the foundation-stone of the new town hall for the borough of St. Marylebone, which is being built in the Marylebone-road at a cost of nearly £100,000. The building is designed in a classic manner, carrying on the traditions of the English Renaissance, and the exterior is being executed in Portland stone.

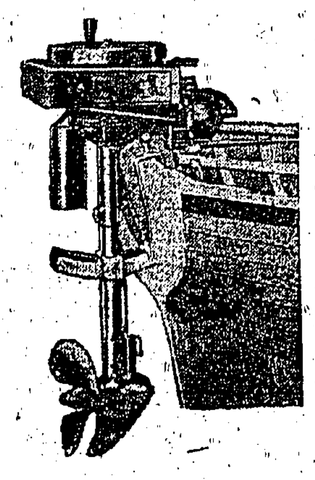
NOTICES.

EVINRUDE

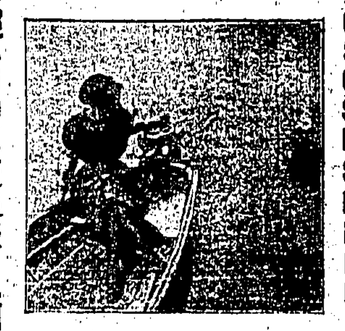
DETACHABLE ROW BOAT

MOTOR

THE EVINRUDE FOR PLEASURE.

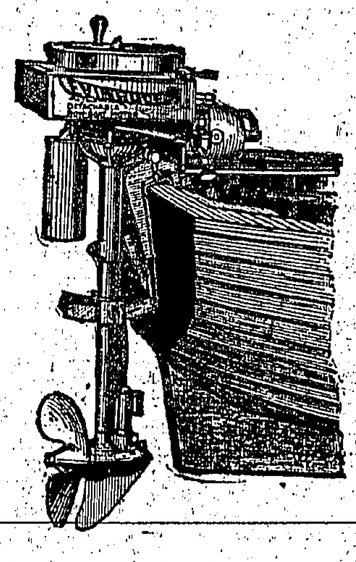


THE EVINRUDE MOTOR DRIVES A ROWBOAT FASTER THAN THE AVERAGE 5 H.P. GASOLINE LAUNCH, WITH PRACTICALLY ONE-THIRD THE AMOUNT OF GASOLINE. THE ENTIRE INTERIOR OF THE ROWBOAT REMAINS AVAILABLE; NO ROOM IS TAKEN UP BY THE MOTOR, AS IT HANGS OVER THE STERN OF THE BOAT.



IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR ANYONE TO APPRECIATE THE SPLENDID CONSTRUCTION OF THE MOTOR WITHOUT SEEING IT. THE EVINRUDE IS NOT A TOY; IT IS CONSTRUCTED OF THE FINEST MATERIALS POSSIBLE AND BUILT IN A FACTORY WHICH HAS ONE OF THE MOST FINELY EQUIPPED PLANTS IN THE WORLD.

THE EVINRUDE FOR COMMERCIAL USE

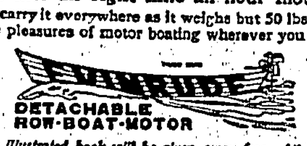


PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS GIVEN AT ANY TIME.

THE EVINRUDE MOTOR IS AS WELL AND CAREFULLY MADE AS THE FINEST AUTOMOBILE ENGINE. ALL PARTS ARE INTER-CHANGEABLE, AND EACH MOTOR IS GIVEN A SEVERE RUNNING TEST FOR FIVE HOURS BEFORE LEAVING THE FACTORY. SHOULD ANY PART PROVE DEFECTIVE DUE TO ANY CAUSE OTHER THAN ORDINARY WEAR AND TEAR, ABUSE OR NEGLECT, WE AGREE TO REPLACE IT FREE OF CHARGE AT ANY TIME, WITHIN ONE YEAR OF THE DATE OF PURCHASE, PROVIDED SUCH PART IS RETURNED TO US. A 2 CYCLE REVERSIBLE GASOLINE MOTOR. EASY TO OPERATE, CLEAN TO HANDLE WHICH ATTACHES TO ANY ROWBOAT IN LESS THAN ONE MINUTE. IT MAY ALSO BE ATTACHED TO CANOES, DUCK

Take One With You

HERE is a portable detachable motor that fits any rowboat and in less than one minute turns it into an eight mile an hour motor boat. You can carry it everywhere as it weighs but 50 lbs. You can enjoy the pleasures of motor boating wherever you go if you have an



Handsome illustrated book will be given away free. All motors are guaranteed. Call to see one at

CARREL'S, BOERNER & Co.

Carries Like a Satchel

BOATS, YACHTS AND ALL MANNER AND KIND OF SMALL CRAFT. IGNITION BY THE BUILT-IN-REVERSIBLE MAGNETO, WHICH IS PLACED WITHIN THE FLY WHEEL AND PROTECTED FROM INJURY. NO BATTERIES TO CARRY, DRIVES A ROWBOAT EIGHT MILES AN HOUR, A CANOE NEARLY TWELVE. HAS NO RUDDER TO CATCH IN THE WEEDS, STEERS BY A WEEDLESS PROPELLER AND AUTOMATICALLY LUBRICATES ITSELF BY HAVING THE OIL MIXED WITH THE GASOLINE. BUILT IN 2 SIZES: 2 H.P. AND 3 1/2. THE SMALLER SIZE WEIGHS ABOUT 50 POUNDS, AND CARRIES LIKE A SATCHEL. FOR ANYBODY WHO PREFERS A RUDDER IT CAN BE ATTACHED IN A FEW MINUTES.

TO YACHTSMEN IT IS INVALUABLE WHEN BECALMED.

NO OTHER MARINE MOTOR CAN POSSESS THE EXCLUSIVE FEATURES OF THE EVINRUDE.

CALL AND WE WILL DEMONSTRATE TO YOU THE MARVELLOUS SIMPLICITY OF THE EVINRUDE MOTOR.

THE 2 H. P. MOTOR WEIGHS 50 POUNDS AND CAN BE CARRIED WITH EASE LIKE A VALISE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SOUTH CHINA

GARRELS, BOERNER & CO.

HONGKONG, KING'S BUILDING, 3RD FLOOR.

Commercial.

Copra Manufactories.

Two Belgians have for some time been staying in Java with the object of buying cocoanuts and preparing for the establishment of nine large copra manufactories. They are said to enjoy much Government support, and the authorities have placed a steamer at their disposal for a trip to Madura, Bawean and Kangean.

Japanese Cotton.

With reference to a recent notice relative to the formation of an association to encourage the export of Japanese cotton goods to Manchuria, the Acting British Consul at Dairen, Mr. R. Boulter, reports that the proposed agreement between the association and the Railway Bureau for a special rebate of freight has been abandoned owing to the intervention of the Japanese Government. The proposed reduction of freight rates on certain classes of goods over the Antung-Mukden section of the South Manchurian Railway came into force on 1st May, and the through rates from Japan to Mukden were changed simultaneously. The through rate for cotton goods is now said to be 1 sen per ton per mile irrespective of whether the consignor is a member of the association or not. The association has thus lost the preferential basis on which it was founded, but it is said to have the intention of continuing the work of encouraging the export of Japanese cotton goods to Manchuria. The South Manchurian Railway Company steadily opposed the proposed reduction of freight rates on the Antung-Mukden section of its line; finding opposition of no avail, it asked that similar reductions should be made on the Dairen-Mukden and Yingkow section of the line, which request was refused by the Japanese Railway Bureau. The South Manchurian Railway Company is not allowed to make any changes in the rates for goods arriving at, or dispatched from, Dairen or Yingkow without the consent of the Railway Bureau, but it may make changes in the local rates after reporting the alterations to the Kwangtung Government. The company, accordingly, decided to grant a special discount on the rates for goods carried over the Dairen and Yingkow lines equivalent to the reductions made on the Antung-Mukden line and applying only to the same classes of goods. It is evident that there is a conflict of views between the South Manchurian Railway Company and the Chosenese Government. The former supported by the Japanese merchants in Dairen, is anxious that Dairen should continue to be the centre of Japanese activity in Manchuria and Mongolia, whilst the latter is trying to transfer this centre to Mukden. Should the Chosenese Government accomplish its object, the money spent on harbour and other developments at Dairen would be partly wasted, and the Japanese merchants there would suffer heavily. On the other hand the increased quantity of goods attracted to the overland route from Japan would, of course, add to the revenue of Chosen. The Acting Consul stated that particulars of the through rates from Japan had not been published in Dairen, but that from a table published in the local press it would appear that the Japanese and Chosenese railways have taken advantage of the reductions over the Antung-Mukden line to raise their charges over the other sections of the route.

NOTICE.

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

Commencing from the 4th August Night Express Trains will depart from Canton at 5.15 p.m. for Hongkong and from Kowloon at 12.5 a.m. for Canton until further notice.

By Order,
THE ADMINISTRATION,
Chinese Section,
Canton Kowloon Railway.
ROBERT BAKER,
Acting Manager,
British Section,
Kowloon Canton Railway.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1914.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE OF ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1914, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1914, and for the confirmation of the election of Directors.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 10th August, to SATURDAY, the 22nd August, 1914, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

AND NOTICE is hereby also given that at the same place and on the same day at Noon or so soon afterwards as the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting shall be concluded an Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

(1) That the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be and they are hereby requested and authorised by and on behalf of the shareholders of the Company to take the steps necessary to apply for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong supplemental to The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance 1866, and the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof to effect the amendment of Section 20 of The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance 1866, hereafter set out with such modifications (if any) as they may think fit and to accept such Ordinance if and when enacted.

The following is the the amendment above referred to:—The deletion from Section 20 of the said Ordinance of the words, "To take and accept any lands, houses, or other real or personal property in satisfaction, liquidation, or payment of any debt absolutely and **bona fide** previously due and owing to the Company, and also to take any Mortgage or other lien or charge on real or personal property as a security for any monies actually and **bona fide** previously due to the Company or for which any person may have rendered himself liable to the Company, and to hold such lands, houses and other real and personal property respectively for such reasonable time as may be necessary for selling and disposing of and converting the same into money," and the substitution therefor of the following words:—"To take, accept, enforce, release, realise, or deal with any security now held or which may hereafter be held by the Company, for any monies owing or to become owing to the Company, or for any liabilities incurred or to be incurred towards or by the Company by way of mortgage, pledge, hypothecation, deposit or otherwise howsoever of every kind of property or rights."

(2) That the Deed of Settlement of the Company be altered in manner following:—

(a) That the following words be struck out of lines two and three of Articles 56 namely, the words "for not exceeding fifteen days before and seven days after every ordinary Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor; namely: "during such time as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year."

(b) That the following words be struck out of the last line of Article 56, namely, "after the Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely, "after the re-opening of the Register."

(c) That Articles 76, and 78 be cancelled.

(d) That the following Articles be adopted and substituted for Articles 76, 77 and 78, namely

ARTICLE 76.—"General Meetings shall be held once in every year, at such time and place in the Colony as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting and if no such time or place is prescribed, then at such time and place as may be determined by the Court, and unless and until otherwise prescribed or determined as aforesaid a General Meeting shall be held in the month of February in every year."

ARTICLE 77.—"The General Meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called Ordinary Meetings."

ARTICLE 78.—"All other General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary Meetings,

(e) That Article 90 be altered by inserting and adopting after the word "holding" in line five thereof the words "or representing by proxy" and by striking out at the end of the said Article the words "present in person."

(f) That the following words be added to Article 94:—"The Court may from time to time pay to the Shareholders such interim dividends as appear to be justified by the position of the Company"

(g) That the following words be struck out of the first three and a half lines of Article 174, namely, the words "Half-year ending the 30th June and the 31st December, shall make a general Half-Yearly," and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor:—"Year ending the 31st day of December shall make a General."

(h) That the word "Half" be struck out of the 18th line of Article 174 and also out of the 6th line of Article 175.

(i) That the word "twice" and the words "the 30th day of June and" be struck out of lines 4 and 5 of Article 176 and that the word "once" be adopted and substituted for the word "twice" in the fourth line thereof.

(j) That the words "or the Ordinary Half-Yearly," and the words "as the case may be" be struck out of lines 10 and 11 of Article 177.

Should the Second Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong 21st July, 1913.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

S.S. "TINGSANG" (Wrecked)

SHIPPERS and Underwriters interested in the cargo of this steamer are requested to communicate with the Undersigned within three months from date.

GILMAN & Co.
Lloyd's Agents

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FIFTY CENTS per share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1914 will be PAYABLE on FRIDAY 14th AUGUST, 1914, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday 4th August to Friday 14th August (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN ARNOLD,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1914.

NOTICE.

STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG

The above Association will be closed until further notice from Saturday, 1st August, 1914.

By Order
E. M. RAYMOND,
Secretary.

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office:—60, Wall Street, New York.
London Office:—36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—

Bombay	Kobe
Calcutta	Manila
Canton	Mexico
Cebu	Panama
Colon	Peking
Empire	San Francisco
Hongkong	Shanghai
Hankow	Yokohama

Capital and Surplus..... Gold $7,500,000 equal.....£1,562,500

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4% per annum, or for shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS NEGOTIATED and COLLECTED.
MAIL and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the World.
THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the World.
COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.
PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.
TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed.

GEORGE HOGG,
Manager.
Queen's Road, Hongkong
Hongkong, 1st Nov. 1912

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 18,900,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches	Agencies at
Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen	Peking
Fengtien	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Harbin	San Francisco
Hankow	Shanghai
Hongkong	Tientsin
Kobe	Tientsin
Liao-Yang	Tokyo
London	Los Angeles
Lyons	Tsingtau
Tsingtau	

Interest Allowed on Current Account.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EISHIONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1913. [18

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund... ...£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON.
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912. [2

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise:
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).
The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED.

PEAK TRAMWAY.

WEEK DAYS.

5.00 A.M. to	8.00 A.M.	EVERY	15 MIN.
8.00 A.M. to	10.00 A.M.	„	10 MIN.
10.00 A.M. to	11.00 A.M.	„	15 MIN.
11.30 A.M. to	12.45 P.M.	„	15 MIN.
12.45 P.M. to	1.15 P.M.	„	10 MIN.
1.15 P.M. to	1.45 P.M.	„	15 MIN.
1.45 P.M. to	2.15 P.M.	„	10 MIN.
2.15 P.M. to	5.00 P.M.	„	15 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to	7.10 P.M.	„	10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 P.M. and 9 P.M., 9.30 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. every half hour.
12.00 P.M. to 11.45 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 A.M. to	10.30 A.M.	EVERY	15 MIN.
10.30 A.M. to	11.00 A.M.	„	10 MIN.
11.30 A.M. to	12.00 NOON	„	15 MIN.
12.00 NOON to	1.00 P.M.	„	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to	5.00 P.M.	„	15 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to	6.00 P.M.	„	10 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to	7.00 P.M.	„	15 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to	8.10 P.M.	„	20 MIN.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 11 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS
By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/- = $15,000,000
Silver ...$17,650,000
$32,650,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.—Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
C. Landgraf, Esq.
F. Lieb, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
H. A. Siebs, Esq.
Ad. Widmann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

ACTING MANAGER.
Shanghai—J. D. Smart.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months. 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months. 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at $3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,

A. G STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

Capital Fully Paid-up ...Sh. Taels 7,500,000
Head Office.—Shanghai.
Board of Directors—Berlin.
Branches:
Berlin Calcutta Canton
Hamburg Hankow Kobe
Peking Singapore Tientsin
Tsinanfu Tsingtau Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.
The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited.
Deutsche Bank (Berlin), London Agency.
Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft.
Dresdner Bank.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

MAX GUTSCHKE
Manager. [2
Hongkong, 9th Oct. 1911.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed „ 1,125,000
Paid Up „ 562,500
Reserve Fund 465,000

BANKERS:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON
Manager.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE. Cannot be Beaten, if Equalled. For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery, and meals with Wines & Liquors.

EXCHANGE.

Selling		Nominal.
T/T	1/8⅜	
Demand	1/8 7/16	
30 d/s	1/8½	
60 d/s	1/8 9/16	
4 m/s	1/8 5/8	
T/T Shanghai	74¾	
Private 30 d/s sight S.	75⅝	
T/T Singapore	73	
T/T Japan	33	
T/T India	127¼	
Demand India	127½	
T/T Bombay	127¼	
Demand Bombay	127½	
T/T Calcutta	127¼	
Demand Calcutta	127½	
Demand Manila	83¼	
T/T. San F'co & N.Y.	41½	
Demand, New York	41⅝	
T/T. Java	102⅜	

		Nominal.
T/T. Marks	174½	
Demand Germany	175	
T/T. France	2.13½	
On Haiphong	6¾% p.m.	
On Saigon	6 1/2	
On Bangkok	90	
Buying.		
4 m/s. L/C	1/9 3/8	
4 m/s. D/P	1/9 1/2	
6 m/s. L/C	1/9 3/4	
30 d/s. S'ney & M.	1 9 5/8	
30 d/s. San F'co & N.Y.	42 1/2	
4 m/s. Marks	1.83	
4 m/s. Francs	2.24	
6 m/s. do.	2.28	
Gold Leaf per tael	63.40	No Quotations.
Sovereign	11.65	
Bar Silver, ready		
forward		
Bank of England rate		

Subsidiary Coins.
Discount per $100:

Chinese...20 cts. pieces	$ 5 7/8	
Chinese ...10 „	$ 8	
Hongkong.20 „	$ 2	
Hongkong.10 „	$ 2 1/2	

Opium Quotations.

July 17	
Malwa, New	$8,300 per p
Malwa, Old	8,300 „
Patna, New	9,325 per che
Patna, Old	9,100 „
Benares, New	9,050 „
Benares, Old	8,825 „

TO-DAY'S SHARE REPORT.

S—SELLERS SA—SALES B—BUYERS N—NOMINAL

Stocks & Paid up Value.		Closing Q'tion		Last Dividend and Date.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & S'hai $125		$852½ / £84/-	s.	£2 & 5/- b. at ex 1/11 3/16 equal to $23.29 for ½ year ending 31/12/13
MARINE INSURANCES.				
Cantons	$50	317½	b.	Final of $3 a/c 1912. Interim of $18 a/c 1913
North China	£5	T142	b.	Final of 1" p.c, making 20 p.c. for 1912
Unions	$100	$795	b.	Final of $20 making $50 for 1912 and Interim of $30 for 1913
Yangtszes	£50	$194		Final of $12 mak. $15 for 1912 & Int. of $3 for 1913
FIRE INSURANCES.				
China Fires	$20	$155	b.	$10 for 1912
Hongkong Fires	$50	$398		$27 for 1912
SHIPPING.				
China & Manilas	$25	$8½		$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship	$50	$31	b.	$2.50 for year end'g 30'6'13
Steamboats	$15	$27½	s.	Final of $1 for half year ending 31'12'13
Indo-Chinas (Preferred) (Deferred)	£5	$56	b.	3 % Interim a/c year 1913 on preferred shares
"Shell" Transports	£1	80/- / £11	sa. / b.	Final of 5/- making 7/- for 1913 Coupon No. 22.
"Star Ferry"	$10	$46	s.	$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30'4'13
REFINERIES				
China Sugars	$100	$77½	b.	$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugars	$100	$28	s.	$3 for 1897
MINING.				
Chinese Engineerings	£1	37/6		Interim of 5 % Coupon No. 3 account of year ending 30.6.14.
Tronohs	£1	26/3		Int. of 1/6 mak. 6/6 a/c. 19'3
Raubs	£1	$3		1/2 for 1909
DOCKS, WHARVES, & GODOWNS.				
Kowloon Wharfs	$50	$85½	s.	$3.50 for year 1913
H.K. & W'poa Docks	$50	$63	s.	$3 for 1913
Shanghai Docks	T. 100	T. 55	b.	Tls. 3 for 1912
Hongkew Wharfs	T. 100	T. 91	b.	Interim of Tls 3 for 1913
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS				
Anglo French Lands	T.100	T.94		Tls. 6 29'2'10
H'kong Central E'tes	$100	$103	sa.	First year
Hongkong Hotels	$50	$128	b.	$7 on old shares, $3.50 on new shares for year 31'12'13
Hongkong Lands	$100	$116	b.	$3½ for ½ year ending 30.6.14
Humphreys Estates	$10	$7½	b.	50 cents for 1913
Kowloon Lands	$30	$44		$2.80 for 1913
Shanghai Lands	T. 30	T. 92	b.	Interim of 5 p.c. for year ending 30'6'13
West Points	$50	$71	b.	$2.00 for ½ year ending 30.6.14
Manila M'pole Hotel	P.10	P. 8		15 per cent. for 1910.
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewos	T. 50	T. 137		Tls. 15 for year ending 31'10'13
Shanghai Cottons		T. 123		Tls. 10 for year ending 30'6'13.
Laou Kung Mow		T. 84		T. 12 for year end'g 31'12'12
Kung Yik		T. 12¼	b.	Tls. 1½ for year ending 30'11'13
Hongkong Cottons	$10	$7½	b.	50 cents 31.7.08
MISCELLANEOUS.				
China-Borneos	$12	$11	b.	$1.20 for 1913
Light and Powers	$10	$4.90	s.	
Do. (Spec. shares)	$1			
China Providents	$10	$8½	s.	70 cents for 1913
Dairy Farms	$6	$38	s.	$1.30 for year end'g 31'7'13
Green Islands	$10	$6.60	b.	40 cents for 1911
Hongkong Electrics	$10	$43		$1.80 per share for 19'3
Hongkong Ices	$25	$215	sa.	Interim of $2½ a/c 1914
Hongkong Ropes	$10	$25		$2 for 1913
Langkats	g. 10	T. 48		Interim of Tls. 1 making Tls. 2 a/c 1913
Morning Post	$25	$29	b.	None
Peak Tramway	$10	$10	b.	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on $1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.14
Do. (new)	$1	90 cts.	s.	
Hongkong Electric Trams		11/6		Final of 6d. making 7½d. per share for 1913.
Philippines	$10	$5	s.	None
H. Price & Co., Ld.	$10	$6		$1.50 for 1910
Societe des Pulpeset Papeteries du Tonkin	Preferred $50 / paid up $50	$20		None
	Benefit	$200		
Shanghai-Sumatras	T. 2	T.150		
Steam Laundry	$5	5	s	No dividend this year
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ld.	$10	$9½	b.	35 cts. for year end'g 31.5.14
United Asbestos Founders Shares	$10	$300		20 per cent. per ordinary share for year ended 31'5'1912
Union Waterboat	$10	$18½	b.	$1.25 per share for year ending 31'12'1913
Weismann, Ltd.	$10	$30	b.	25 per cent. for year ending 31'7'11
Watson	$10	$7½	b.	70 cents for 1913
William Powell, Ltd.		$8½	b.	50 cts. year ending 6.30.13

WRIGHT AND HORNBY

POST OFFICE

There will be no morning steamer for Macao to-morrow morning.

The trans-Siberian Route is no longer available for the transmission of Mail s.

The mails for Europe by this route which were despatched on the 30th ult. per s.s. Dalni and on 1st inst. per s.s. Siberia will be diverted at Shanghai and sent on via San Francisco by the latter steamer.

The P. Waldemar, with the American Mail, ex Manchuria, is due to arrive here to-morrow.

The Yingchow, with the Mails from London (via Siberia), of Tuesday the 14th and Wednesday, the 15th ult., is due to arrive here to-morrow.

The Liangchow, with the Mail from London (via Siberia) of Saturday, the 18th ultc., is due to arrive here on Friday, the 7th inst.

MAILS DUE.

American, P. Waldemar, 6th inst.
Siberian, Yingchow, 6th August.
Siberia, Yiangchow, 7th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Straits, Ceylon, India via Bombay—Per JINSEN M., 5th inst., 4 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bangkok—Per KJELD, 6th inst., 8 a.m
Hoihow, Haiphong & Pakhoi — Per HONGKONG, 6th inst., 11 a.m
Japan via Nagasaki—Per WAKASA M., 6th Aug., 1 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao—Per SOSHU MARU, 6th inst., 11 a.m.
American Mail — Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moji, Victoria B.C. and Tacoma—Per TACOMA M., 6th Aug., 3 p.m.
Shanghai & North China—Per ANHUI, 6th Aug., 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 7th Aug.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 7th Aug., 10 a.m.
Shanghai & North China—Per WINGSANG, 7th Aug., 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, 8th Aug.

Philippine Is.—Per YUENSANG, 8th Aug., 1 p.m.
Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 8th inst., 1 p.m.
Tientsin—Per CHEONGSHING, 8th inst., 5 p.m.
Shanghai & North China—Per YINGCHOW, 8th Aug., 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 9th Aug.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN 9th Aug., 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Tamsui—Per DAIJIN M, Aug. 9th 9 a.m

MONDAY, 10th Aug.

Straits India via Calcutta—Per LAISANG, 10th inst., 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, 11th Aug.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAICHING, 11th inst., 10 a.m.
Philippine Is.—Per TEAN, 11th Aug., 3 p.m.
Straits, India via Calcutta—Per LIANGCHOW, 11th Aug., 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 12th Aug.

Straits & Ceylon—Per HIRANO MARU, 12th inst., 9 a.m.
American & Canadian Mails — Shanghai & N China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, S. America, via San Francisco (Europe via San Francisco) — Per CHINA, 5th inst. 11 a.m.
Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Kobe—Per YATSHING, 12th Aug., 11 a.m.

THURSDAY 13th Aug.

American Mail — Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moji, Victoria B.C & Seattle, Wash—AKI MARU, 13th inst., 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 14th Aug.

Australian Mail — Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per CHANGSHA, 14th Aug., 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAIYANG, 14th Aug., 10 a.m.
Japan via Nagasaki and Seattle—Per MINNESOTA, 14th inst., 11 a.m.
Japan via Yokohama—Per NAMSANG, 14th Aug., 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, 15th Aug.

Jesselton, Kudat & Sandakan—Per BORNEO, 15th Aug., 8 a.m.
English Mail — Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Brindisi. (Late Letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra Postage 10 cents) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)—The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday the 14th Aug. 5 p.m.—Per DENTA, 15th Aug. 11 a.m.
Philippine —Per YOOSANG, 15th inst., 1 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Bendoran, Br. s.s. 2,578, D. F. Calley, 3rd inst.—Moji, 27th ult., Coal—G. L. & Co.
China, Am. s.s. 3,186, H. Thompson, 4th inst.—San Francisco 3rd ult., Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.
Empire, Br. s.s. 4,300, E. T. Pilcher, 4th inst.—Melbourne, 30th ult., Gen.—G. L. & Co.
Fukin Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,087, Nuyaoha, 4th inst.—Moji, 29th ult., Coal—M. B. K.
Haitan, Br. s.s. 1,183, J. W. Evans, 5th inst.—Swatow, 4th inst., Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Wakasa Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,293, N. Nulsin, 5th inst.—Singapore, 30th ult., Gen.—N. Y. K.
Minotaur, Br. Cruiser, 14,600, E. B. Kiddle, 4th inst.—Wei Hai Wei
Hampshire, Br. Cruiser, 10,850, H. W. Grant, 4th inst.—Wei Hai Wei.
Yarmouth, Br. Cruiser, 5,250, M. L. Cochrane, 4th inst.—Wei Hai Wei.

DEPARTED.

August 4.

Tsintau for Manila
Locksun for Manila
Taming for Iloilo via Manila
Eubingen for Manila
Shaohsing for Canton
Esang for Hanoay
Tjiliwong for Batavia via Bunka
Haiyang for Foochow via Swatow

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

August 4.

Taiwan Maru for Canton
Dunera for Yokohama and Moji
Yamoto Maru for Saigon
Kiyo Maru for Chihli via Macao
Aldersham for Melbourne via Manila
Chenan for Shanghai via Tsintau

August 5.

Hakata Maru for Kobe & Yokohama
Shaohsing for Shanghai
Kjeld for Bangkok
Syria for London via Singapore
Tordila for Calcutta via Singapore
Tong Wah for Shanghai
Chinchow for Kwangyen
Taishun for Canton

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per s.s. Kashima Maru from London—Mr & Mrs Chung Yin-woo, Miss T H Chung Yan-woo, T Barnshaw, Chiang, Miss Kikkawa, Mrs J Baillie Guthrie, Miss I. Baillie Guthrie, D N Yamamoto, Dr K Hayashi, Miss J Fowler and Mr K Ochiai.

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

London, 17 July.

Arrivals from China:—Brisgavia, Polynesien.

The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Mosnam, Princess Alice, Scandia, Vorwaerts.

London, 21 July.

Arrivals from China:—Agapenor, P. Ludwig, Arabia, Norderney.

The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Brasilia, Cordillera Goeben, Hitachi Maru, Indrani, Kashima Maru, Nippon, Orestes, Siam.

London, 21 July.

Arrivals from China:—Africa, Cathay.

The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Perseus, Phemius.

London, 28 July.

Arrival from China:—Hitachi Maru.

The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Benarty, Canton, Glentoy, Michaan, Mysindor, Nubia, Pekin, Svorono, Sithonia, Nellore

London, 31 July.

Arrivals from China:—Achilles, Brasilia, Brasilia, Chalister, F. Bulow, Goeben

The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Miyasaki Maru, Annne, Rikkma, Halesland, Deanglen, Kaunas

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 4th at 12 00—Pressure is still highest over the S. China Sea.

It has decreased lightly over Luzon and from Formosa to Hatchong. It has also decreased slightly at Weihaiwei, the depression now being central to the north of the Yellow Sea.

No returns from Japan.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	S.W. winds, moderate; fine.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
5 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. 4th Aug., a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds D'tion.	Winds Force.	Weather.
W'ostock	7a	29.74	62			0	o
Nemuro	6a						
Hakodate	"						
Tokio	"						
Kochi	"						
Nagasaki	"						
K'sgima	"						
Oshima	"						
Nalia	"						
Ishi'jima	"						
Bonin Is.	"						
Chefoo	"						
W'haiwei	"	29.41	74	95	sw	3	c
Hankow	"						
Ichang	"						
Kiukiang	"						
Changsha	"						
Shanghai	"	29.66	73		nw	1	o
Gutslaff	"	29.34	78		nw	3	ov
Sharp P.	7a	29.72	85		sse	1	b
Amoy	6a	29.70	81	87	wsw	2	b
Swatow	8a						
Taihoku	5a	29.75				0	
Taichu	"	29.79			s	2	
Tainan	"	29.80			s	2	
Koshun	"	29.78			n	2	
P'dores	"	29.77			sw	6	
Canton	6a						
H'kong	6a	29.80	80	87	w	2	c
Gap Rock	"	29.77			wsw	4	c
Macao	"	29.78	79		sw	3	c
Wuchow	8a						
Pakhoi	"						
Hoihow	"						
Phulien	6a	29.74	77		s	4	c
Tourane	"	29.85	79			0	b
C. St. J.	"	29.89	75		nw	4	c
Aparri	"	29.81	75		s	1	b
Manila	"	29.84	75			0	b
Legaspi	"	29.81	75			0	b
Iloilo	8a	29.87	81			0	b
Bacolod	"				s	1	o
Cebu	"	29.86	83		w	1	o
Labuan	"	29.94	81				

T. F. Claxton, Director,
Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 4.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufore Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day at 8 p.m.	On date at 8 a.m.	On date at 8 p.m.
Barometer	29.81	29.80	29.79
Temperature	86	80	86
Humidity	69	87	68
Wind Direction	WsW	W	S
" Force	2	2	3
Weather	b	o	b
Rain	—	—	—
Highest obs. air temperature on the 3rd			89
Lowest " " " "			73

H.K. Observatory, 4th August.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cade Burnett at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.